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*The Health
of Luton*



1963

BOROUGH



OF LUTON

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH OF LUTON
1963

R. M. DYKES
M.A., M.D., D.P.H.



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BOROUGH



OF LUTON

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BOROUGH OF LUTON
HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE
 (as at end of 1963)

Mayor

ALDERMAN L. G. BOWLES, C.C., J.P.

Chairman

COUNCILLOR L. W. WHITING

ALDERMAN MRS. B. ANDREWS, O.B.E.	COUNCILLOR A. H. HOOTON
ALDERMAN F. W. BATES, J.P.	COUNCILLOR P. W. P. MOORE
ALDERMAN G. L. MATTHEWS	COUNCILLOR K. G. PICKERING
COUNCILLOR S. GONSHOR	COUNCILLOR R. A. WARREN

SUB-COMMITTEES

Diseases of Animals Executive

COUNCILLOR L. W. WHITING

ALDERMAN MRS. B. ANDREWS, O.B.E.	COUNCILLOR A. H. HOOTON
----------------------------------	-------------------------

Nurseries

COUNCILLOR L. W. WHITING

ALDERMAN MRS. B. ANDREWS, O.B.E.	COUNCILLOR A. H. HOOTON
COUNCILLOR P. W. P. MOORE	

Welfare

COUNCILLOR L. W. WHITING

ALDERMAN MRS. B. ANDREWS, O.B.E.	COUNCILLOR A. H. HOOTON
COUNCILLOR S. GONSHOR	COUNCILLOR K. G. PICKERING
(<i>Chairman of Sub-Committee</i>)	COUNCILLOR R. A. WARREN

BOROUGH OF LUTON

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

R. M. DYKES, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

R. S. COOPER, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers

G. A. ROBERTS, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

E. P. RIGBY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

G. F. MACEFIELD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

R. LORD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., A.M.I.P.H.E.

Specialist Inspectors

Food Hygiene

P. A. FREESTONE, M.A.P.H.I.

Housing

S. G. COCKS, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.

Smoke Abatement

S. SUMMERSON, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Abattoir Manager

G. D. OLIPHANT, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

District Public Health Inspectors (6)

All Public Health Inspectors hold the Statutory qualifications. Additional qualifications include Royal Society for Health Certificate for Meat and Other Foods, Smoke, and Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works, and the Certificate of Associateship of the Institute of Public Health Engineers.

Nursing Officer

MRS. I. O. FURSE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert.H.V.

Domiciliary Midwives (18)

District Nurses (18)

Superintendent Health Visitor

MRS. A. E. LANGFORD, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert.H.V.

Health Visitors (12)

State Registered Nurses (13)

Day Nursery Matrons

MRS. J. M. GREEN, S.R.N., MISS D. HOBBS, S.R.N., MRS. E. PRICE, S.E.N.

Home Help Officer

MISS E. A. PARSONS

Borough Welfare Officer

D. M. FLEET, D.P.A., D.M.A.

Senior Mental Welfare Officer

J. MARSDEN

Occupational Therapist

MRS. B. NICHOLS, M.A.O.T.

Senior Administrative Officer

H. TOWLE

Assistant Administrative Officer

W. USHER, A.C.C.S.



BOROUGH OF LUTON

R. M. DYKES

M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TELEPHONE 31291

HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT

63-69 GUILDFORD STREET

LUTON

March, 1964

His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and
Councillors of the Borough of Luton.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Annual Report for 1963 is the last that will be presented to the Borough Council as a delegated authority for personal health and welfare services. The Order granting County Borough status to Luton has now been confirmed and from the first of April, 1964, the Council will become responsible directly to central government for the conduct of its local affairs. The severance of Luton from the County of Bedford and the consequent creation of new administrative boundaries will, of course, bring fresh administrative problems. But both County and Borough are firm in their resolve that new administrative boundaries shall not become barriers that will impede the smooth running of the services. Not only has it been agreed that there shall be close liaison at officer level, but also that there shall continue to be a high degree of co-ordination of the health and welfare services of the two local authorities.

In addition, it has been decided that a newly formed Executive Council, on which members of the Borough Council and County Council will serve, will continue to administer the general practitioner services for the whole of the geographical county.

The 1961 Census Report for Bedfordshire was received near the end of the year and some of the statistics relating to Luton have been extracted and published in this Annual Report. The immigration of young people has been reflected in the unprecedentedly high birth rate in Luton in recent years. In 1963 the live birth rate per 1,000 population was 23.7 whilst that for England and Wales was 18.2. The number of home confinements in the town was 1,439 and represents 44% of the total registered births. The hospital confinements (56%) fall far short of the recommended figure of 70%, but taking into account the limited number of hospital maternity beds in Luton the position could have been much worse had there not been a great measure of co-ordination between the hospital and domiciliary midwifery services. The system of selection of cases for hospital confinement both on medical and social grounds worked exceedingly well, as did the procedure for the domiciliary care of patients discharged early from hospital. All this was, from the domiciliary point of view, made possible by introducing a night rota system for midwives during the year. Experience in recent years had shown it was unrealistic to expect a midwife to take a high case load and be on 24 hour duty.

The introduction of the rota system has not only improved the efficiency of the domiciliary midwifery service, but has also stimulated the recruitment of midwives. On the debit side there has been, of course, some loss of personal service that expectant mothers had hitherto enjoyed.

The Council anticipated the retirement of the Superintendent Health Visitor at the end of the year and agreed that her duties should be taken over by the Nursing Officer. This decision should have the effect of strengthening the team work of midwives and medical practitioners in the ante-natal care of patients at Health Centres, and of bringing health visitors into closer touch with the family doctor in the care of mothers and children.

For six months from July to December a health visitor was seconded to a group of four medical practitioners. This pilot experiment served to demonstrate still further how both local authority and family doctor services could function much more effectively where a close integration of services could be achieved. The position regarding the recruitment of health visitors, however, was such that the pilot scheme could not be continued. The number of health visitors on the staff at the end of the year was only eleven as against an establishment of twenty five and, in the foreseeable future, the fostering of medical practitioner, health visitor, midwife and district nurse co-partnership will need to take place at health centres. In this connection it is worthy of note that during the year one of the four male nurses initiated a scheme whereby selected patients attended a health centre for nursing care procedures. This scheme had a considerable measure of success and may well be extended to other health centres in the future.

The infant mortality rate of 17.3 per 1,000 live births in 1963 compares very favourably with that of 20.9 for England and Wales. Of the 56 infants who died under the age of 1 year, 33 died under the age of 1 week. The still birth rate was 15.2 per 1,000 total births and also compares favourably with the provisional national figure of 17.3. In a town the size of Luton it is normally expected that these rates will fluctuate from year to year, but taking into account the relatively high ratio of domiciliary to hospital confinements in 1963 the figures are reassuring and tend to support the view that a low perinatal mortality rate is not necessarily incompatible with a high home confinement rate.

The Mass Radiography Unit from the North West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board came to Luton in the early part of the year. Almost thirty thousand persons over the age of 14 years were x-rayed. Active pulmonary tuberculosis was diagnosed in 16 cases, but of even greater interest is that an additional 13 persons, all males, were found to have cancer of the lung or bronchus. That cigarette smoking is a cause of cancer of the lung is now accepted by all, but the smoking habit apparently dies hard.

Luton's second Smoke Control Order came into operation in June. It covered 103 acres and included 1,893 houses in which most of the conversions were carried out voluntarily. A third Order was prepared for 1964, but when information was received that less gas coke would be available in future and that open fires therefore would no longer be admissible, it was decided to defer further action.

The new Municipal Abattoir had its first complete year of operation in 1963. Alterations were made to meet the increased trade demand and over the six months to December, 1963, it has operated to capacity. The Meat Inspection Regulations became effective on the 1st October. All meat inspected is now stamped and inspection charged for.

The enforcement of powers for the control of Homes in Multiple Occupation has proved a most difficult and time consuming task. This, coupled with the new duties under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, made necessary an increase in the number of Public Health Inspectors in the department. The establishment was accordingly raised by three additional inspectors to a total inspectorate staff of fifteen.

Development Programme

(a) Health Services

During the early part of the year, the building of a new Midwives Hostel was begun. Situated in Leagrave High Street it is intended to provide residential accommodation for four midwives and twelve pupil midwives. The project, costing £39,710 including furniture, is expected to be completed by mid-1964.

The extension to Stopsley Clinic provided a third consulting room and was completed in December.

Tenders were also accepted in December for the erection of two health centres similar to those referred to in the report for 1962, to serve the Farley Hill and Lewsey Farm areas of the town. It is hoped both these centres will be operating by the Autumn of 1964.

Detailed plans for the Adult Training Centre were near completion at the end of the year. It will be remembered that this project and the Home for the Elderly Infirm were originally included in the programme for 1962/63 but both now have been deferred until 1964/65.

Projects in 1963/64 programme have also had to be deferred and include the Health Centres at Abbotswood Road (1964/65) and Halfway Avenue (1965/66) and the Day Nursery and Clinic (1965/66) for the Park Street area of the town.

(b) Welfare Services

The erection of the new Leagrave Home for Old People began in April, 1963. This home which is expected to be completed in June, 1964, at a cost of £79,600 will provide accommodation for 40 residents.

A similar Home in the Farley Hill area which was included in the 1963/64 programme had to be deferred for one year.

Staff

Mrs. A. E. Langford, Superintendent Health Visitor, retired on 31st December, 1963, having served in the department for sixteen years. Other members of the staff who retired during the year were Miss D. Haffield, Matron of Stopsley Day Nursery for nineteen years and Miss C. Speakman, district midwife in Luton for almost twenty five years. All had rendered efficient and valuable service during their tenure of office.

Acknowledgements

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health and Welfare Committee for their support throughout the year, to acknowledge the assistance received from other Chief Officers of the Corporation and to thank the staff of the department for their loyalty and hard work.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. DYKES

Medical Officer of Health

THE 1961 CENSUS

The Census Report for Bedfordshire which was published towards the end of 1963 showed the population of Bedfordshire at midnight on 23rd April, 1961, to be 380,837. This is an increase of 68,900 over the 1951 Census figure and represents an annual rate of increase of 2·01 per cent.

The Census population of Luton is 131,583—an increase of 21,202 during the intercensus period, and represents an annual rate of increase of 1·77 per cent. Nearly 60% of this increase is due to net inward migration to the borough and reflects the continued industrial development of the area. The remaining 40% is the natural increase of population due to the excess of births over deaths during the ten years period.

The growth of population in the area around Luton is also largely attributable to the industrial growth of the southern part of the County, as the following table shows:—

Area	Population		Intercensus Increase or Decrease			
	1951	1961	Amount of Increase	Per cent per year		
				Total	Excess of Births over Deaths	Balance
Luton M.B. ...	110,381	131,583	21,202	1·77	0·71	1·06
Dunstable M.B. ...	17,190	25,645	8,455	4·07	0·80	3·27
Luton R.D.C. ...	19,553	36,462	16,909	6·41	1·04	5·36

Age Structure

The following table shows the age structure of Luton as compared with that of England and Wales for each of the Census years 1951 and 1961.

Age Group	Percentage distribution of population			
	Luton		England and Wales	
	1951	1961	1951	1961 Mid-year
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
0- 4	8.5	8.8	8.5	7.9
5- 9	7.7	7.0	7.2	7.0
10-14	6.7	7.8	6.4	7.9
15-24	12.0	13.7	12.9	13.2
25-34	14.5	14.2	14.5	12.6
35-44	17.6	13.6	15.3	13.6
45-54	14.1	14.8	13.7	14.0
55-64	9.8	10.7	10.4	11.8
65-74	6.3	6.1	7.4	7.7
75 and over	2.8	3.3	3.6	4.3

From the above it will be seen that during the intercensus period there have been changes in the age structure of the population in Luton as follows:

- There has been a proportionate increase of 0.3 per cent in the under 5 year group.
- There has also been an increase in the percentage of the population in the 0-24 year age group as a whole. A figure of 37.3 per cent for 1961 as compared with 34.9 per cent for 1951.
- At the same time there is a smaller proportion of the population in the 25-55 age group; 42.9 per cent for 1961 as compared with 46.2 per cent for 1951.
- There has been an increase in the over 55 age group from 18.9 per cent in 1951 to 20.1 per cent in 1961.

When comparing the 1961 figures for Luton with those for England and Wales it will be seen that the proportion of children in the 0-4 age group in Luton is nearly 1.0 per cent more than in the Country as a whole; and that in nearly all age groups up to 54 the proportion in Luton is more than in England and Wales.

	<i>Luton</i>			<i>England and Wales</i>
0-24	37.3%	36.0%
25-54	42.9%	40.2%

It is only in the over 55 age group that the proportion is less in Luton (20.1%) than in England and Wales (23.8%).

In the annual report for 1955 the statistics of the 1951 census were commented on and we said at the time "The smaller number of potential mothers in the 10-34 age groups will, other factors remaining constant, result in a fall in the birth rate during the next 10-15 years, but that forecast may be more true nationally than locally. The new industrial development which is due to take place in Luton will undoubtedly cause a fresh migration into the town of people in the younger child bearing age groups".

The chart on page 13 shows the change in population structure that has taken place since the 1951 Census. During this period there has been a rise in both male and female population, in all age groups except the 35-45 group where the population, although smaller than at the 1951 census, is also very slightly greater than would have been expected without inward migration to the Borough. On the other hand, the population in the 25-35 age group is almost 40% greater than would have been expected and confirms the forecast of migration to the town of people in the child bearing age groups.

The population in the 10-14 age group is second only to the 0-5 group and represents the high birth rate of the immediate post-war period. At the time of writing this age group is now entering the child bearing age group and, other factors remaining constant, should indicate that the unprecedented high birth rate in Luton in recent years is likely to be maintained.

Finally, it should be noted that although the population of Luton is relatively younger than that of England and Wales as a whole the population in the 85+ age group has risen by over 60% during the ten year period. The problems associated with old age, therefore, whilst not being as great in Luton as for the country as a whole are, nevertheless, likely to be very much greater than they were ten years ago.

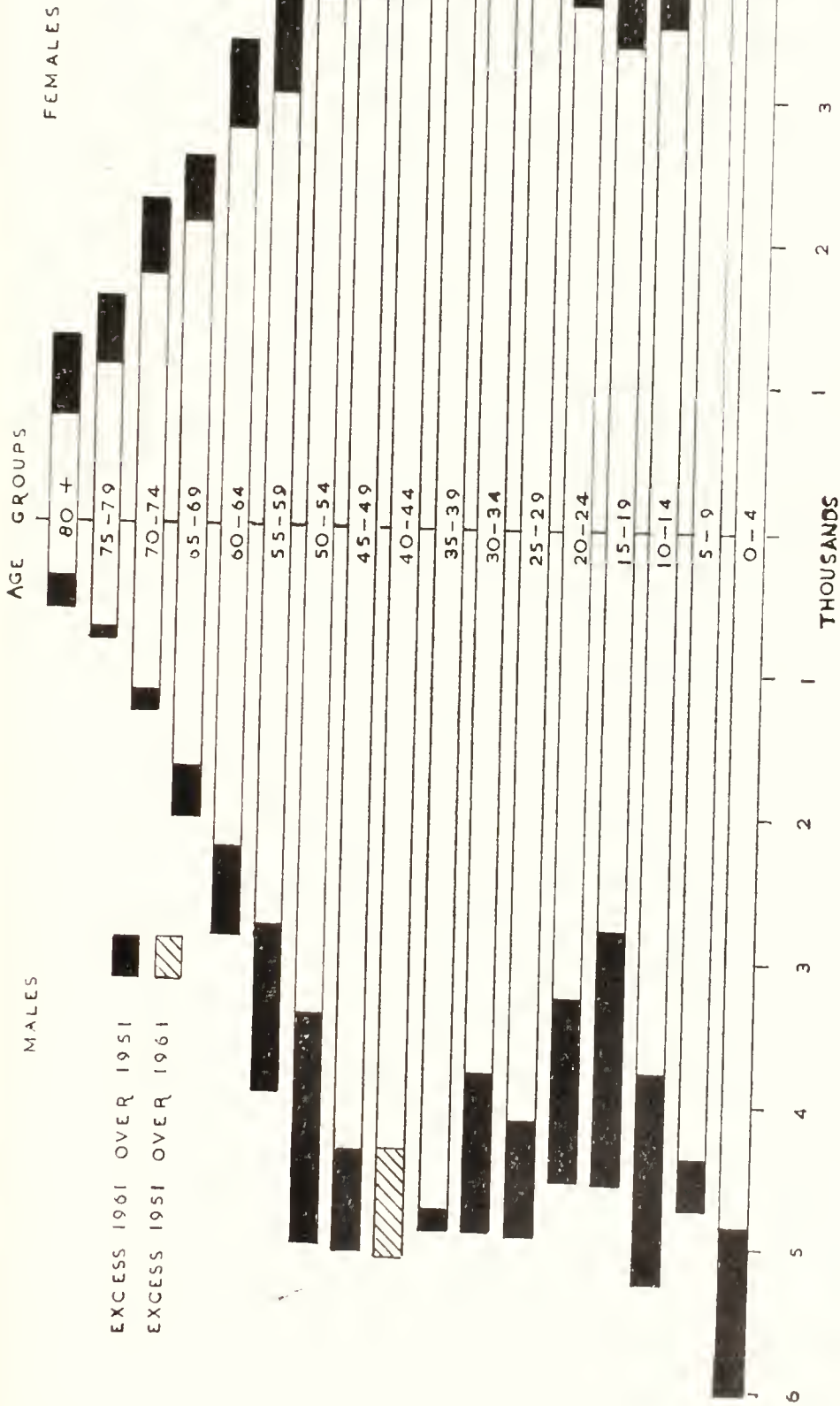
A study of the marital state among females, again shows an increase in the younger age groups; that for the 15-19 age group being an increase of 61% over the 1951 figure and in the 20-24 age group an increase of 29% as compared with that for 1951.

<i>Age Groups</i>				<i>Marital State</i>		
<i>Years</i>				1931	1951	1961
15-19	...	...	...	1.6%	4.4%	7.1%
20-24	...	...	...	25%	51%	66%
25-29	...	...	...	61%	80%	87%
30-34	...	...	...	76%	86%	90%

POPULATION DENSITY AND HOUSING

The following table shows the population density by Wards:—

Area	Acreage					Persons per acre	
		1951	1961			1961	1951
		Persons	Persons	Males	Females		
Luton M.B. ...	8,773	110,381	131,583	66,002	65,581	15.0	12.6
Wards:							
No. 1 Central ...	264	8,486	7,492	3,877	3,615	28.4	32.1
No. 2 Dallow ...	1,065	13,580	16,388	8,191	8,197	15.4	12.8
No. 3 Wardown	491	12,527	11,690	5,856	5,834	23.8	25.5
No. 4 High Town	293	9,204	7,807	3,895	3,912	26.6	31.4
No. 5 St. Mary's	1,290	10,532	11,254	5,763	5,491	8.7	8.2
No. 6 South ...	636	10,715	10,207	5,039	5,168	16.0	16.8
No. 7 Leagrave	1,733	15,235	22,485	11,196	11,289	13.0	8.8
No. 8 Limbury	1,140	14,584	20,078	9,999	10,079	17.6	12.8
No. 9 Stopsley ...	1,861	15,518	24,182	12,186	11,996	13.0	8.3



POPULATION OF LUTON BY FIVE-YEAR AGE-GROUPS IN 1951 AND 1961

Stopsley Ward continued to be not only the area with the largest population but also showed the greatest increase in population since 1951. Central, Wardown, High Town and South Wards show a decrease in the population whereas Wards on the periphery of the Borough show an increase in population density per acre due to building development.

Area	Private households and dwellings, 1961				Density of occupation	
	Private households	Population in private households	Structurally separate dwellings occupied	Rooms occupied	Persons per room 1961	Persons per room 1951
Luton M.B. ...	41,276	128,938	40,624	191,653	0.68	0.74
Wards:						
No. 1 Central ...	2,265	6,563	2,162	10,615	0.62	0.72
No. 2 Dallow ...	4,995	16,265	4,899	23,560	0.70	0.73
No. 3 Wardown ...	3,928	11,183	3,732	18,302	0.62	0.67
No. 4 High Town	2,690	7,662	2,663	12,845	0.60	0.70
No. 5 St. Mary's	3,668	11,064	3,632	16,739	0.67	0.77
No. 6 South ...	3,352	9,978	3,249	15,481	0.65	0.71
No. 7 Leagrave	6,802	22,055	6,762	30,914	0.72	0.79
No. 8 Limbury	6,363	20,008	6,336	29,535	0.68	0.75
No. 9 Stopsley	7,213	24,160	7,189	33,662	0.72	0.78

At the time of the census there were 41,257 structurally separate dwellings in the Borough, an increase of 31.94 per cent over the 1951 figure. The number of such dwellings occupied was 40,624—98.4 of the total. There was an average of 4.71 rooms per dwelling and 4.64 rooms per household.

Twenty-two thousand nine hundred and fifteen (56%) of the households occupied their own accommodation and a further 6,468 rented their accommodation from the local authority, 8,925 rented unfurnished accommodation from a private person or company, whilst 1,464 rented furnished accommodation from a private person or company.

The number of private households was 41,276 comprising 128,938 persons, the average number of persons per household being 3.12. The percentage of one person per household was 9.2 as compared with 6.9 in 1951 and that for households sharing a dwelling was 2.5 (12.5 in 1951).

SUMMARY

	1961	1951
Resident Population of the Borough ...	131,583	110,381
Number of Separate Occupied Dwellings ...	40,624	30,913
Average Number of Persons per Household ...	3.12	3.5
Number of Rooms in Occupied Dwellings ...	191,653	146,193
Average Number of Rooms per Occupied Dwelling	4.71	4.73
Average Number of Persons Resident per Room ...	0.68	0.74
Number of Separate Families (Households) ...	41,276	33,048
Percentage of Families living 2 or more to a House	2.5%	12.5%

STATISTICS
AND
SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE AREA

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (from 1st April, 1939)	8,773 acres
Population (Census, 1961)	131,583
Registrar-General's Estimate for mid-1963	136,390
Number of inhabited houses, 1st April, 1963	41,861
Rateable value (1st April, 1963)	£8,431,355
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£34,000

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

Live Births

					Males	Females	Total
Notified:	Legitimate	...	...	...	2,122	1,898	4,020
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	150	125	275
	ALL	...	...	...	2,272	2,023	4,295
*Registered:	Legitimate	...	...	...	1,601	1,436	3,037
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	108	91	199
	ALL	...	...	...	1,709	1,527	3,236

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population (provisional) 23.7

Still Births

Notified:	Legitimate	...	...	...	39	43	82
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	4	1	5
	ALL	...	...	...	43	44	87
*Registered:	Legitimate	...	...	...	22	23	45
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	4	1	5
	ALL	...	...	...	26	24	50

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 15.2

Total Live and Still Births (Registered)* 3,286

Infant Deaths

*Registered:	Legitimate	...	...	...	26	23	49
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	4	3	7
	ALL	...	...	...	30	26	56

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births 17.3

” ” ” ” ” Legitimate births 13.8

” ” ” ” ” Illegitimate 35.2

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (first four weeks) per 1,000 related live births 13.4

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (first week) per 1,000 related live births 11.1

Peri-natal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths during the first week)
per 1,000 total live and still births 27.4

Percentage of illegitimate live births 6.1%

Maternal Deaths (excluding abortion)*

Puerperal sepsis	Nil
Other Puerperal causes	Nil

Maternal Mortality Rate (including abortions) per 1,000 total births* ... Nil

	Males	Females	Total
Total Deaths (Registered)*	735	644	1,379

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population 10.1

* Corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers

**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL DEATH RATES AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN
INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1963**

(England and Wales, London, 160 Great Towns and 160 Smaller Towns)
(Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

(Gummed slip to follow)

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR 1954-1963

Year	LIVE BIRTHS				STILLBIRTHS		DEATHS			INFANT DEATHS				MATERNAL DEATHS			
	Esti- mated Popula- tion	Number	Rate per 1,000 esti- mated Popula- tion	Compara- bility factor	Number	Rate per 1,000 total births	Number	Rate per 1,000 esti- mated Popula- tion	Compara- bility factor	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks —12 months	TOTAL	Rate per 1,000 live births	Number			Rate per 1,000 total births
														Sepsis	Other	Total	
1954	112,500	1,569	13.7	0.99		40	24.8	1,033	9.1	1.13	35	14	49	31	—	—	—
1955	113,800	1,597	14.0	0.99		34	20.8	1,080	9.5	1.13	18	7	25	14.9	—	2	2
1956	114,500	1,776	15.5	1.00		40	22.0	1,141	9.9	1.21	34	10	44	24.7	—	1	1
1957	115,900	1,937	16.6	1.00		39	19.7	1,148	9.9	1.21	36	15	51	26.6	—	1	1
1958	118,300	2,176	18.4	1.00		45	20.2	1,077	9.1	1.21	33	6	40	18.3	—	1	1
1959	120,500	2,412	20.0	1.00		42	17.1	1,179	9.8	1.19	37	18	55	22.8	1	1	2
1960	122,880	2,602	21.2	1.00		51	19.2	1,170	9.5	1.24	38	11	49	18.1	—	—	—
1961	132,010	2,739	20.8	0.95		54	19.3	1,202	9.0	1.28	43	15	58	21.1	—	1	1
1962	134,820	3,030	22.5	0.95		51	16.6	1,304	9.6	1.28	47	17	64	21.1	—	1	1
1963	136,390	3,236	23.7	—		50	15.2	1,379	10.1	—	39	17	56	17.3	—	—	—

LIVE BIRTHS, STILL BIRTHS AND INFANT MORTALITY 1954-1963

LIVE BIRTHS	Rate per 1,000 estimated population	1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963*										
		England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STILL BIRTHS	Rate per 1,000 total births	LUTON ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INFANT MORTALITY	Rate per 1,000 live births	LUTON ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEO-NATAL DEATHS	Rate per 1,000 live births	LUTON ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PERI-NATAL DEATHS	Rate per 1,000 live births and stillbirths	LUTON ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Provisional figures only.

DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED LIVE BIRTHS AS BETWEEN INSTITUTIONAL AND DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENT

(Corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers)

Year	Institutional				Domiciliary				Grand Total
	Maternity Hospital Units	Private Nursing Homes	Total	Per Cent of all	District Mid-wives	Doctors and Parents	Total	Per Cent of all	
1959	1,157	195	1,352	57.5	996	3	999	42.5	2,351
1960	1,359	187	1,546	60.3	1,015	3	1,018	39.7	2,564
1961	1,393	166	1,559	56.9	1,178	4	1,182	43.1	2,741
1962	1,574	159	1,733	57.1	1,295	2	1,297	42.9	3,030
1963	1,642	155	1,797	55.5	1,439	—	1,439	44.5	3,236

DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED STILL BIRTHS AS BETWEEN INSTITUTIONAL AND DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENT

(Corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers)

Cause	Maternity Hospital Units	Private Nursing Home	Domiciliary	Grand Total
Maternal Toxaemia ...	11	—	—	11
Foetal malformation ...	2	—	—	2
Prematurity ...	5	—	—	5
Complications of labour ...	5	—	—	5
Accidental haemorrhage ...	5	—	—	5
Rhesus incompatibility ...	3	—	—	3
Congenital Malformation ...	5	—	—	5
Post Maturity ...	1	—	1	2
Placental Insufficiency ...	1	—	1	2
Unknown causes ...	9	—	1	10
Total ...	47	—	3	50

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year ...	1
(ii) Number of cases in which:—	
(a) Vision lost ...	Nil
(b) Vision impaired ...	Nil
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year ...	Nil

DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1963

21

CAUSE OF DEATH	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	1 month to 1 year	Total under 1 year	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 +
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
3. Syphilitic Diseases	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm Stomach	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	6	15	9
11. Malignant Neoplasm Lung and Bronchus	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	12	21	20	4
12. Malignant Neoplasm Breast	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	9	7	3
13. Malignant Neoplasm Uterus	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	2	2	3
14. Other Malignant and Lymph. Neoplasm	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	14	26	34	32
15. Leukaemia	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	2	1
16. Diabetes	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	3
17. Vascular Lesions	222	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	7	30	58	125
18. Coronary Disease Angina	240	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	26	58	76	72
Carried forward ...	740	2	1	3	1	1	—	3	7	24	70	158	221	252

DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1963 (continued)

CAUSE OF DEATH	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	1 month to 1 year	Total under 1 year	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 +
Brought forward ...	740	2	1	3	1	1	—	3	7	24	70	158	221	252
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	11	18
20. Other Heart Diseases ...	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	11	19	65
21. Other Circulatory Diseases ...	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	8	10	33
22. Influenza ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
23. Pneumonia ...	94	3	7	10	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	13	17	50
24. Bronchitis ...	30	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	10	11
25. Other Respiratory Diseases ...	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	8	14	19	20
26. Ulcer of Stomach or Duo- denum ...	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	10
27. Gastritis Ent. and Diarrhoea ...	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5	6	8
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
30. Pregnancy — Birth and Abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations ...	10	4	3	7	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
32. All other Diseases*	147	30	3	33	3	—	—	1	—	1	7	12	20	70
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	13	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	1	1	1	4
34. All other Accidents ...	17	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	2	2	4	4
35. Suicide ...	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	2	5	—	—
36. Homicide and Operation of War ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Includes 2 unknown children														
Total ...	1,379	39	17	56	9	2	1	11	18	39	105	238	345	554

DEATHS OF LUTON INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE DURING 1963

Cause of Death	under 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days	14 days	21 to 28 days	28 days to 2 m'ths	2 m'ths	3 m'ths	4 m'ths	5 m'ths	6 m'ths	7 m'ths	8 m'ths	9 m'ths	10 m'ths	11 to 12 m'ths	All
Pneumonia ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	10
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Other respiratory diseases ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Congenital Malforma- tions ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7
Prematurity ...	13	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Birth Trauma ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other diseases ...	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	9
Cause unknown ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total ...	21	5	3	3	—	—	1	1	1	4	1	6	2	1	1	—	1	2	—	2	1	56

DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEARS 1953-1963
FROM CARCINOMA OF THE LUNGS OR BRONCHUS

AGE GROUPS																	
Year	All Ages		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75 +		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1954	...	42	8	—	1	—	2	—	10	1	14	5	12	1	3	1	
1955	...	42	3	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	21	1	11	1	3	1	
1956	...	38	4	—	—	—	4	—	10	—	13	2	6	2	5	—	
1957	...	52	2	—	—	—	2	1	16	1	15	—	17	—	1	—	
1958	...	47	6	—	1	—	3	—	7	2	16	1	14	2	6	1	
1959	...	43	3	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	18	2	11	—	3	1	
1960	...	48	10	—	—	1	1	1	8	1	25	3	10	2	4	2	
1961	...	41	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	15	1	15	3	8	—	
1962	...	60	13	—	—	—	1	1	12	—	26	6	15	4	6	2	
1963	...	57	5	—	1	—	3	1	10	2	20	1	19	1	4	—	
TOTAL	...	470	60	—	3	1	18	4	92	9	183	22	130	16	43	8	
		530		1		4		22		101		205		146		51	

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1963, Civilian (Corrected in cases of revised diagnosis)

	Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-65	Over 65	TOTAL
Dysentery	—	5	2	3	6	15	2	2	2	6	2	—	—	45
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3
Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
Measles	52	129	180	193	141	343	21	8	4	2	—	—	—	1,073
Meningococcal Infections	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	3	—	—	29
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	—	—	6	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	11
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Whooping Cough	9	8	7	4	7	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
ALL	63	144	191	201	154	374	28	11	19	24	8	2	1	1,220

TUBERCULOSIS

The visit of the Mass Radiography Unit to the town earlier in the year accounts for the increase in the number of cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified for the first time.

The total of 81 is an increase of 12 over the previous year and gives a notification rate of 0.59 per thousand of the population as compared with 0.51 for 1962. The number of cases on the register at the end of the year, however, remained almost the same at 804 to give a rate of 0.59 per thousand of the population.

Six deaths—4 males and 2 females—all over the age of 45 years, were attributed to tuberculosis—a mortality rate of 0.04 per thousand of the population.

PARTICULARS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND ALL DEATHS FROM THE DISEASE DURING 1963

Age Periods			New Cases				Deaths			
			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	...	...	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 "	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 "	...	...	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
15 "	...	...	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 "	...	...	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
25 "	...	...	12	5	3	1	—	—	—	—
35 "	...	...	4	6	—	1	—	—	—	—
45 "	...	...	11	6	1	1	1	1	—	—
55 "	...	...	8	2	1	—	1	1	1	—
65 +	...	...	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals	...	...	47	34	6	5	4	2	1	—

The following table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis notified in Luton during each of the last five years together with the number of deaths:—

Year			Notified		Deaths	
			Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1959	...	...	72	7	2	1
1960	...	...	98	14	5	—
1961	...	...	58	16	3	1
1962	...	...	69	18	2	—
1963	...	...	81	11	6	1

The following table shows the number of cases on the register at the 31st December, 1963, together with the numbers added to the register and those removed during the year.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
No. of cases on the Register of Notifications on 1st January	496	310	27	61
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	47	34	6	5
No. of cases transferred from other districts	14	11	1	2
No. of cases reinstated to the Register ...	3	2	—	—
	560	357	34	68
No. of cases removed from the Register during the year on account of having:—				
(a) recovered	33	19	1	3
(b) removed from the district	17	16	—	1
(c) died from Tuberculosis	4	2	1	—
(d) died from other causes	16	—	—	—
(e) diagnosis not established	—	—	—	—
(f) lost sight of	4	2	—	—
No. of cases remaining on the Register on 31st December	486	318	32	64

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The Mass Radiography Unit from the North West Metropolitan Hospital Board visited the town during the earlier part of 1963. It was the fifth visit of the Unit since 1950, the last occasion being during 1958.

The arrangements followed the pattern set in previous years, the Unit being sited with the larger industrial firms for the first part of the visit and later in various parts of the town for public sessions.

Arrangements were also made to include school children who had attained the age of 14 years and a total of 2,971 children attended.

Altogether a total of 29,615 Luton residents were X-rayed, a decrease of 5,442 compared with the 1958 figure. Nine thousand, nine hundred and one, or just over 33 per cent of the persons X-rayed were female, among them being 2,481 housewives. This compares with over 41 per cent females X-rayed during the last visit of whom 5,711 were housewives.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY 1963

AGE GROUPS		Profes- sional		Mana- gerial		Clerical		Light Engineer- ing		Build- ing Workers		Distrib- utive Trades		Gar- ments and Hats		Canteen and Food Trades		Chemical Workers		Trans- port		Scholars		House- wives		Miscel- laneous		Totals		
Sex		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	All
15-24 yrs.	...	12	14	5	1	361	1,572	1,922	345	78	77	170	58	280	69	35	54	15	77	1,881	1,090	85	90	83	4,684	3,690	8,374			
25-34 yrs.	...	70	34	68	3	400	551	3,366	277	109	36	37	27	87	61	39	57	3	162	—	—	573	118	53	4,474	1,657	6,131			
35-44 yrs.	...	39	25	101	12	351	479	3,293	303	72	36	83	26	173	51	104	56	4	110	—	—	686	135	54	4,270	1,923	6,193			
45-54 yrs.	...	36	13	124	12	308	277	2,826	241	72	27	76	46	238	44	121	42	11	101	—	—	549	181	57	3,807	1,595	5,402			
55 yrs.	...	14	9	67	8	207	90	1,682	72	45	32	24	50	120	35	85	27	2	57	—	—	588	263	38	2,479	1,036	3,515			
All Ages	...	171	95	365	36	1,627	2,969	13,089	1,238	376	208	390	207	898	260	384	236	35	507	1,881	1,090	2,481	787	285	19,714	9,901	29,615			
		266		401		4,596		14,327			598		1,105		644		271						1,072							
Referred to Chest Clinic for further examination		1	—	—	—	8	10	106	4	8	—	—	—	5	1	3	1	—	8	23	6	14	22	3	178	45	223			
Presumptive evidence of T.B. ...	...	—	—	—	—	2	3	17	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	4	4	2	27	10	37		
Notified T.B. ...	...	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	12	4	16		
Cancer of Lung or Bronchus ...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	13	—	13		

The following table shows by age and sex the total number X-rayed:

Age Group	Estimated population			No. X-rayed			% of population		
	M	F	All	M	F	All	M	F	All
15-24 years	9,131	8,845	17,976	4,684	3,690	8,374	51.2	41.7	46.6
25-34 years	9,863	8,867	18,730	4,474	1,657	6,131	45.3	18.6	32.7
35-44 years	9,284	8,669	17,953	4,270	1,923	6,193	45.9	22.2	34.5
45-54 years	10,049	9,478	19,527	3,807	1,595	5,402	37.5	16.8	27.7
55+ years	11,651	14,764	26,415	2,479	1,036	3,515	14.4	7.0	13.3
Total	49,978	50,623	100,601	19,714	9,901	29,615	39.4	19.6	29.4

Two hundred and twenty three persons resident in Luton were referred by the Mass Radiography Unit to the Luton Chest Clinic for further examination. By the end of the year, 16 of this number had been notified as suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis. This figure represents .05 per cent of the total number who attended for mass radiography. A further 13 (all males), or .04 per cent of the persons X-rayed, were found to be suffering from cancer of the lung or bronchus.

FOOD POISONING

No. of notifications	...	...	...	...	3
Identified Agents:					
Salmonella Typhi-mirium	...	...	...	...	1
Salmonella Newport	...	...	...	...	1
Unidentified	...	...	...	...	1

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION, Public Health Act, 1936

The registration of nursing homes is governed by the Public Health Act, 1936, and the responsible authority is the County Council. The County Council have however, delegated their powers to the Borough Council.

Nursing Homes are inspected monthly and during 1963 no contraventions were found.

Name of Nursing Home	Date of Registration with Luton Borough Council	DIVISION OF BEDS			
		Maternity	Surgical	Medical	Total
The Chase ...	3.4.46	7	—	—	7

During the year 154 Luton women were delivered in the Chase Nursing Home.

NATIONAL ASSSISTANCE ACT 1948 and NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

Section 47

Removal to suitable Premises of Persons in Need of Care and Attention

It was necessary on three occasions during the year to invoke the powers contained in the National Assistance Acts relating to the removal to hospital of persons in need of care and attention.

Two cases concerned old ladies who were very ill, one of whom was living alone, and for whom it was not possible to provide proper care and attention in their own homes.

The third case concerned a man aged 43 years, suffering from disseminated sclerosis who lived alone. The patient had been known to the department for some time, but his condition deteriorated rapidly and it was quite impossible to provide the necessary care and attention he required in his own home.

Section 50.

Burial or Cremation of the Dead

Arrangements were made for the burial of eight persons in accordance with the powers conferred under this Section.

HEALTH EDUCATION

During the year 90 lectures were given to various social groups the total estimated audience being 2,200.

Subjects of these lectures were as follows:—

Mothercraft	...	...	...	...	...	18
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	7
Child Care	...	...	...	...	...	13
Home Safety	...	...	...	...	...	10
Food Hygiene	...	...	...	...	...	15
Public Health Services	...	...	...	...	...	18
Others	...	...	...	...	...	9

The special course of lectures on "Mothercraft and Relaxation" is now given at all five of the permanent clinics. Each session consists of a lecture (given by either the Health Visitor or Midwife and illustrated by either a film or filmstrip) and Relaxation exercises. The subjects include "Breast and Artificial Feeding", "Diet", "Preparation for a Home Confinement", "The Social Services", and "Ante Natal Care". At approximately four monthly intervals the film "To Janet, A Son?" is shown at each clinic.

The exhibition of posters and distribution of leaflets and other literature was continued as a routine measure throughout the year at factories, in the

Health Department and at Clinics. In addition exhibits were displayed at clinics dealing with particular subjects such as "Dental Health", "Home Safety" and "Home Confinement".

Publicity on Home and Water Safety is also undertaken by the Luton Home Safety Committee, who receive an annual financial grant for this purpose from the Council, and whose members include representatives from the department, the Honorary Secretary being the Health Education Officer.

In conjunction with the Luton Committee for Education and under the auspices of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene a course on Food Handling was given by the staff of the Health Department to some thirty food handlers. At the end of the course an examination was held to enable these students to qualify for the certificate of the Institute.

In addition to the 15 Food Hygiene lectures to various social groups, a special Food Hygiene Campaign was held over a period of two weeks during which time 36 lectures (illustrated with a film) were given to food handlers of many commercial concerns. Fuller details are given on page 104 in this report.

**PERSONAL
HEALTH
SERVICES**

**NATIONAL
HEALTH
SERVICE
ACT, 1946**

SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(a) Child Welfare Centres

The increase in the number of births during recent years is reflected in the attendance at the Child Welfare Centres as the following table shows:—

Year	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
No. of sessions ...	712	710	728	756	848	960
Total attendances ...	34,096	36,987	38,639	40,304	42,608	45,918
Average attendances	47	52	53	53	50	48

Although there was a decrease in average attendances at the Centres, it should be remembered that there has been an increase in the number of sessions held. In fact five centres now hold morning sessions. Evidence of the popularity of the Clinics is shown by the fact that 2,688 (83%) of all children born during 1963 were brought to centres by their parents.

There are now thirteen centres in the town providing nineteen sessions, and immunisations are carried out at each of these centres.

NUMBER OF CONSULTATIONS, WEIGHINGS, ETC., AT CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, DURING THE YEAR 1963

Centre	Number of Sessions	Attendances				Medical Officer's Consultations	
		0-1 year		1-5 years		Under 1 year	1-5 years
		1st	Sub.	1st	Sub.		
Beechwood ...	98	331	3,217	107	787	325	234
Castle Street ...	51	173	2,208	41	496	251	123
Dallow Road ...	99	440	3,543	48	504	470	213
Farley Hill ...	50	117	1,456	11	364	185	82
Gooseberry Hill	106	317	4,642	61	968	85	29
Leagrave High St.	102	412	3,796	147	985	221	175
„ Marsh Rd.	52	156	2,049	22	383	401	142
Limbury ...	96	234	2,476	22	541	312	228
Park Street ...	50	101	1,288	33	341	82	48
Round Green ...	51	207	2,444	43	482	179	123
St. Anne's ...	49	115	1,508	27	660	134	65
Stopsley ...	106	325	4,329	30	945	361	336
Vauxhall Park ...	50	101	1,634	2	249	42	27
Total ...	960	3,029	34,590	594	7,705	3,048	1,825

(b) Toddlers' Clinic

Parents are specially invited to bring their children to the Toddler's Clinic about the time the third birthday is attained. The purpose is to enable a medical officer to see the child before he reaches school age in order that arrangements can be made for any defects found to be referred for treatment.

Forty-nine per cent of the children to whom invitations were sent attended clinics during the year.

	1963	1962
No. of invitations to attend	2,343	2,198
No. of attendances	1,169 (49.9%)	991 (45%)

(c) Contraceptive Clinic

Attendance at the Contraceptive Clinic is by appointment and only patients referred by medical practitioners attend.

During the year, an additional monthly session was commenced at the new Legrave High Street Health Centre and sessions are now held in the town as follows:—

Beechwood Health Centre	Weekly
Stopsley Clinic	Fortnightly
Gooseberry Hill Health Centre	Monthly
Legrave High Street Health Centre ...	Monthly

The following summary shows the details of attendances:—

Clinic	No. of Sessions	New Patients	Subsequent Attendances		Total Attendances
			Patients		
			New	Old	
Beechwood	47	209	693	107	800
Stopsley Clinic	24	75	319	57	376
Gooseberry Hill	12	59	152	26	178
*Legrave High Street	2	3	3	11	14
Totals	85	346	1,167	201	1,368

* (commenced 25.11.63)

(d) Orthopaedic and Ophthalmic Clinics

Children under the age of five years requiring Orthopaedic or Ophthalmic treatment are referred to the ordinary School Clinic sessions.

(i) Orthopaedic Clinic

	Under 1 year	1-5 years	Total
No. of New Cases	9	48	57
No. of first attendances	1	54	55
No. of subsequent attendances	2	42	44
Total attendances	12	144	156

<i>Classification</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Attendances</i>
Bow Legs	6	9
Congenital Deformities	13	18
Hernia	8	15
Intoing	12	20
Knock Knees	31	44
Over Riding Toe	6	7
Other	36	43
	<u>112</u>	<u>156</u>

Disposal

No. of cases referred for X-ray examination	6
No. of cases referred for admission to hospital	13
No. of cases discharged	31

(ii) Ophthalmic Clinic

	Under 1 year	1-5 years	Total
No. of new cases	36	136	172
No. of first attendances	2	173	175
No. of subsequent attendances	23	300	323
Total attendances	61	609	670

	Errors of Refraction and Squint	Other diseases or defects	Prescription for Spectacles
No. of new cases	164	8	30
No. of first attendances	173	2	14
No. of subsequent attendances	320	3	26

Twenty-four children were referred to Hospital for advice or treatment.

(e) Dental Clinic

Expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age continue to attend the ordinary School Clinic sessions for treatment.

During the year a total of 201 patients were seen as follows:—

	No. examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Treatment Provided					
				Scaling	Fillings	Extractions	Genl. Anaes.	Dentures	Radio-graphy
Expectant and nursing mothers	11	9	9	6	9	4	1	3	1
Children under five ...	190	136	133	1	40	251	113	—	—

(f) Audiology Clinic

	Under 1 year	1 - 5 years	Total
No. of first attendances	3	15	18
No. of subsequent attendances	2	24	26
Total	5	39	44

Four children were recommended to have hearing aids.

(g) Premature Infants

A premature infant is defined as one weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth. The term includes, therefore, somewhat small, but healthy babies who require little more than ordinary care and management, and, on the other hand, infants who are so small that they have little chance of surviving however much care they are given.

Between these extremes are infants who, with expert attention, have a good chance of becoming healthy, vigorous babies, but who would probably not survive the ordinary rigours of early life which the normal baby meets without harm.

Special arrangements for the care of premature infants in their homes are made within the midwifery service, and infants who cannot be cared for at home are admitted to hospital.

Premature births which were registered during the year are analysed in the table on page 38 according to place of birth, and birth weight.

Place of birth**Registered Births**

Born in Maternity Institutions:—

(a) Under control of North-West Regional Hospital Board 153

(b) Other 2

Born at home 62

Total 217

(h) Day Nurseries

The day nursery service in Luton provides accommodation for 140 children of parents who are unable to arrange for the proper care and supervision of their children during working hours. There are three day nurseries, Alder Crescent (50 places), Manor Road (50 places) and Stopsley (40 places), and they are open Monday to Friday inclusive from 7.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.

REGISTERED PREMATURE INFANTS*
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO BIRTH WEIGHT

	2 lb. 3 oz. or less			Over 2 lb. 3 oz. to 3 lb. 4 oz.			Over 3 lb. 4 oz. to 4 lb. 6 oz.			Over 4 lb. 6 oz. to 4 lb. 15 oz.			Over 4 lb. 15 oz. to 5 lb. 8 oz.			All			Total
	D	NH	I	D	NH	I	D	NH	I	D	NH	I	D	NH	I	D	NH	I	
Number	—	—	8	3	—	10	4	—	30	6	1	31	49	1	74	62	2	153	217
Number surviving after 24 hours	—	—	1	2	—	9	4	—	29	6	1	30	49	1	73	61	2	142	205
Number surviving after 8 days ...	—	—	—	2	—	8	4	—	27	6	1	29	49	1	72	61	2	136	199
Number surviving at 4 weeks ...	—	—	—	2	—	8	4	—	27	6	1	29	49	1	72	61	2	136	199

* Corrected for inward and outward transfers.

D—Domiciliary. NH—Nursing Home. I—Institutional.

All admissions are approved by a special sub-committee who consider each case individually, due regard being given to the observations of the health visitor or other appropriate officer who reports on the application.

The sub-committee considered 198 applications during 1963 and 12 of these applications were refused. The number of children admitted was slightly less than in the previous year, 212 compared with 243, and detailed analyses of the admissions is given in the following tables. The daily average attendance was 82 compared with 85 in 1962 and this reduction was mainly due to fewer children being admitted to the Stopsley Day Nursery. The average length of stay of a child in the nurseries was approximately 13 weeks.

Fees for attendance vary between a minimum of 1s. 6d. per day per child to a maximum of 17s. 6d. per day. The charge is based on assessable income remaining after deductions have been made from the gross weekly income of the parents in respect of rent, rates, mortgage repayments, national insurance and fixed personal allowances. Details of the fees charged during 1963 appear on page 40.

Attendances	Alder Crescent	Manor Road	Stopsley
No. of Children on Register 1.1.63 ...	40	48	28
No. added to Register	66	95	51
No. removed from Register	68	97	55
No. remaining on Register 31.12.63	38	46	24
No. of Sessions	253	253	253
Attendances—0-2 years	1,614	1,419	1,786
2-5 years	6,225	7,075	2,602
Total attendances	7,839	8,494	4,388
Average daily attendances (Monday-Friday)	31	34	17

The following table shows the reasons for admissions to the nurseries during 1963:—

Categories	No. on Register 1.1.63	No. admitted during 1963	No. on Register 31.12.63
Illness of Parents	15	40	12
Debilitated Children	2	4	2
Confinement	3	24	2
Illegitimacy	15	27	20
Children of Widows/Widowers ...	4	12	6
Parents separated	47	55	40
Father in H.M. Forces	2	2	2
Adverse housing conditions	2	5	3
Poor financial circumstances	20	34	17
Other	6	9	4
Total	116	212	108

The following table shows, by categories, the average number of days (Monday to Friday) each child was in the nursery.

Categories	No. of Children	No. of Days	Average number of days
Illness of Parents	55	2,994	54
Debilitated Children	6	268	45
Confinement	27	660	24
Illegitimacy	42	4,092	97
Children of Widows/Widowers ...	16	1,418	89
Parents separated	102	7,233	71
Father in H.M. Forces	4	524	131
Adverse housing conditions	7	276	39
Poor financial circumstances	54	2,476	46
Other	15	780	52
Total	328	20,721	63

The following table shows the fees charged during 1963.

Assessable Income	Charge per day	Alder Crescent		Manor Road		Stopsley		TOTAL	
		Cases	No. of children	Cases	No. of children	Cases	No. of children	Cases	No. of children
Up to £2 ...	1/6d.	23	23	44	60	24	24	91	107
£2-£3 ...	1/9d.-2/0d.	4	4	5	5	8	9	17	18
£3-£8 ...	2/6d.-7/0d.	39	60	46	64	28	43	113	167
£8-£10 15s. 0d.	7/6d.-12/6d.	7	14	6	9	1	2	14	25
£10 15s. 0d.-£13 5s. 0d. ...	13/0d.-17/6d.	3	5	4	5	1	1	8	11
TOTALS ...	...	76	106	105	143	62	79	243	328

(i) Nurseries and Child Minder Regulations Act, 1948

During the year ten new child minders were registered and five registrations were cancelled.

At the end of the year there remained on the register 23 child minders registered to receive a total of not more than 94 children and one private day nursery registered to receive not more than 25 children.

SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY

(a) Ante-Natal Clinics

(i) Attendances—1963

Clinic	No. of Clinics	Midwives' Sessions		G.P.'s Consultations		Totals	
		New Cases	Total Att.	New Cases	Total Att.	New Cases	Total Att.
Dallow Road	125	421	1,989	—	—	421	1,989
Farley Hill	26	91	402	—	—	91	402
Stopsley	76	315	1,247	169	1,277	484	2,524
Gooseberry Hill	52	190	800	145	1,072	335	1,872
Leagrave High Street	50	266	991	106	656	372	1,647
Beechwood	26	57	190	35	295	92	485
Totals	355	1,340	5,619	455	3,300	1,795	8,919

(ii) Blood Samples and Haemoglobin Levels (All Clinics)

Number of blood samples taken for the <i>first time</i> during the pregnancy	877
Total number of blood samples taken	1,078
Number of blood samples taken where rhesus antibodies detected ...	1
„ „ rhesus positive cases	733
„ „ rhesus negative cases	144
„ „ patients rhesus factor not available	Nil
„ „ W.R. and Kahn positive cases	Nil

The following tables show the distribution of haemoglobin levels in blood samples taken for the first time in pregnancies occurring in 1963. A level below 80% generally indicates some degree of anaemia; 535 or 61% fell below this level.

Haemoglobin level	Number of cases
Under 50%	—
50-54%	3
55-59%	5
60-64%	41
65-69%	81
70-74%	176
75-79%	229
80-84%	171
85-89%	108
90-94%	50
95-99%	8
Over 99%	5
All Groups	877

Mean Haemoglobin levels related to period of gestation

Period of gestation at first visit week(s)	No. of patients	Mean Hb. level (per cent)	Per cent of patients with Hb. level below 10·15 g. per 100 m.l. (70%)	Per cent of patients with Hb. level below 8·7 g. per 100 m.l. (60%)
0-12 ...	80	79·8	7·5	—
13-24 ...	526	79·3	12·9	1·5
25-36 ...	210	77·2	19·5	—
Over 36 ...	10	75·6	30·0	—
Not stated	37	74·8	30·8	—

(b) Domiciliary Midwifery

The recruitment of domiciliary midwives proved to be considerably easier during 1963 than for many years. Consequently, although it was necessary to increase the establishment of midwives from 21 to 24 in October, there were at the end of the year 20 full-time and 2 part-time midwives on the staff and two other midwives were waiting to take up their appointments early in the new year.

Eleven of the full-time midwives are approved by the Central Midwives Board for the teaching of pupil midwives and during the year 34 pupil midwives from the Luton Maternity Hospital undertook their domiciliary training in Luton.

The following table shows the extent to which domiciliary confinements have increased during recent years.

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
No. of Domiciliary Confinements ...	842	1,000	1,020	1,182	1,297	1,439
Percentage of Total Confinements ...	39%	42%	39%	43%	42%	44%

Midwives made a total of 35,530 visits to patients during the year, an average of 24 per patient confined at home. In addition to the confinements attended, domiciliary midwives also attended 498 mothers discharged early from hospital, details of which are on page 44.

Of the patients confined at home, 1,257 (87·6%) received some form of analgesia. Analgesia was not given in 179 cases for the following reasons:—

Precipitate labour ...	175
Unbooked emergency ...	4

Summary of Work of Domiciliary Midwives during 1963

	Midwife only present at time of delivery of child	Doctor and Midwife present at time of delivery of child	All
Administration of Analgesia:			
Gas and Air only	6	1	7
Pethidine only	60	40	100
Pethidine and Trilene ...	362	320	682
Gas and Air and Pethidine	7	5	12
Gas and Air, Pethidine and Trilene	—	3	3
Trilene only	282	170	452
Gas and Air and Trilene ...	—	1	1
No analgesia	136	43	179
Total number of deliveries attended	853	583	1,436

Visits

Visits	DISTRICT												All
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Pre-natal ...	1,088	533	511	1,056	713	471	762	566	743	775	438	1,069	8,725
Labour ...	373	218	197	301	260	156	328	147	175	149	191	582	3,077
Lying-in Period ...	2,599	1,597	1,331	2,713	1,310	1,836	2,679	1,712	1,808	1,495	1,663	2,985	23,728
Totals ...	4,060	2,348	2,039	4,070	2,283	2,463	3,769	2,425	2,726	2,419	2,292	4,636	35,530

Number of maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	1*
Number of infantile deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Consultant Clinics:							
Number held	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Attendances made by Patients: (<i>a</i>) Ante-natal	...	...	...	...	...	453	
(<i>b</i>) Post-natal	...	...	...	...	...	—
						——	453
Midwives Clinics:							
Number held	...	...	...	...	...	...	315
Attendances made by Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,466
Cases in which Medical Aid was sought	...	...	...	...	...	...	154

★ Outward Transfer

MATERNITY HOSPITAL PATIENTS
Discharged home early after delivery

[illegible]

ANALYSIS OF DELIVERIES IN HOSPITAL AND AT HOME BY AGE AND PARITY OF MOTHER

Age Group	Total		Number of previous pregnancies					
			0		1,2,3.		4+	
	Hospital	Home	Hospital	Home	Hospital	Home	Hospital	Home
All Ages	1,785 (55.4)	1,436 (44.6)	653 (68.3)	303 (31.7)	878 (46.9)	993 (53.1)	254 (64.5)	140 (35.5)
Under 25 years ...	741	520	418	193	306	321	17	6
25-34 years ...	820	788	204	106	467	589	149	93
35 years and over...	213	107	28	—	100	66	85	41
Not Stated ...	11	21	3	4	5	17	3	—

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES DURING THE YEAR 1963

	Nursing Homes	Domi- ciliary Midwives	Maternity Hospital and Extension	Inde- pendent Practice	Total
(a) Intention to practice	6	28	40	1	75
(b) Intention to cease practice	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Change of address	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Change of name ...	—	1	—	—	1
(e) Sending for medical help	—	154	—	—	154
(f) Stillbirths occurring in practice ...	—	3	—	—	3
(g) Deaths occurring in practice—					
(i) Mothers ...	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Infants ...	—	—	—	—	—
(h) Laying out the dead	—	—	—	—	—
(i) Liability to be a source of infection	—	2	—	—	2

Distribution of Midwives, 31st December, 1963.

(a) In Private Nursing Homes	2
(b) Domiciliary Midwives—	
Whole-time	20
Part-time	2
(c) Maternity Hospital and Ext.	34
(d) Private Practice (Independent)	1

SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING

Although the establishment of health visitors was increased from 22 to 25 as from the 1st April 1963, there were only eleven qualified health visitors on the staff at the end of the year, the remaining posts being filled by State Registered Nurses.

In addition to the 26,878 visits paid to households, the health visitors nurses also made 1920 attendances at Child Welfare Centres.

The Phenistix test, first introduced during 1959, was continued and during the year 3,374 tests were made.

HOME VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS

Year	Children under 1 year		Children 1-5 years		Expectant Mothers		Special Visits Infectious Disease, etc.	Infant Life Protection	Total Visits
	First Visits	Re-Visits	First Visits	Re-Visits	First Visits	Re-Visits			
1954	1,536	7,010	30	16,363	22	16	345	10	23,812
1955	1,690	6,796	101	15,261	55	—	1,151	15	25,069
1956	1,869	7,471	122	14,216	—	—	1,089	7	24,774
1957	2,038	5,832	225	10,190	17	18	1,608	2	19,930
1958	2,293	6,447	279	10,913	16	27	1,858	1	21,834
1959	2,648	7,163	376	11,294	16	16	2,394	—	23,907
1960	2,856	8,785	501	11,630	94	43	591	3	24,503
1961	2,866	8,720	483	11,058	157	75	597	—	23,956
1962	3,313	8,979	837	12,654	241	115	548	8	26,695
1963	3,191	5,750	1,036	15,594	207	88	1,007	5	*26,878

* In addition, 2,972 non-effective calls, not included above, were made.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

During the year Inspectors of the N.S.P.C.C. dealt with 18 cases at the request of the Department. Ninety-eight visits were paid.

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING SERVICE

The establishment of District Nurses was revised during the year to provide for 19 district nurses, including 4 male nurses and one relief nurse.

Normally the nurse is summoned by the Hospital Almoner or family doctor and works under the direction of the latter. Nursing requisites and sick room equipment are also available through the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Home nurses made 42,488 visits to 1,590 patients, 56% of whom were over the age of 65 years. Many of these also receive the services of a Home Help.

NUMBER OF CASES ATTENDED

Type of Case	District														All
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Acute Medical	38	32	33	20	16	24	34	22	15	39	29	16	41	14	373
Chronic Medical	69	76	61	63	55	80	52	69	71	85	72	68	82	41	944
Surgical	24	13	29	18	13	10	14	18	12	14	15	16	29	12	237
Tuberculosis	7	4	4	4	2	1	1	—	1	1	3	2	—	1	31
Infectious disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abortion	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	5
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	138	125	129	105	86	115	101	109	99	139	120	102	152	70	1,590

NUMBER OF VISITS

Type of Case	District														All
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Acute Medical	621	143	174	96	44	124	373	176	34	157	90	176	281	46	2,535
Chronic Medical	1,880	2,605	2,095	2,363	1,762	3,237	1,202	1,809	2,953	3,684	2,561	2,453	2,382	861	31,847
Surgical	410	376	502	535	305	205	724	578	717	282	424	698	840	486	7,082
Tuberculosis	222	102	167	151	17	37	11	—	21	15	45	142	—	65	995
Infectious disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abortion	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	9	29
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3,133	3,226	2,953	3,145	2,128	3,603	2,310	2,563	3,725	4,138	3,125	3,469	3,503	1,467	42,488

CASES ATTENDED BY TYPE, AGE AND SEX

Type	Male						Female						All
	Ages in Years						Ages in Years						
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +	
Cardio-vascular Lesions ...	—	—	—	1	19	52	—	—	—	6	20	65	163
Genito-urinary Condition ...	—	—	—	—	1	17	—	—	4	5	4	3	34
Neoplasm ...	—	—	—	2	14	15	—	—	—	4	13	30	78
Respiratory T.B. ...	—	—	3	5	3	—	—	1	3	5	4	—	24
Surgical T.B. ...	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	7
Other Respiratory Infections ...	2	—	1	2	16	30	1	—	1	8	8	39	108
Other Infections ...	1	—	4	3	4	4	1	—	8	4	7	8	44
Gastro-intestinal Disorders ...	—	2	3	2	4	19	2	1	7	7	22	40	109
Preparation for X-ray ...	—	1	6	27	28	14	—	1	8	27	50	26	188
Post Operative Treatment ...	8	1	4	5	29	25	2	3	2	16	18	31	144
Rheumatism and Arthritis ...	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	1	6	43	55
Blood Diseases ...	—	—	1	1	8	18	—	—	—	13	22	39	102
Diabetes ...	—	2	—	—	4	8	—	3	—	—	5	20	42
Accident and injuries ...	4	1	1	1	3	5	4	—	—	1	7	24	51
Senility ...	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	1	92	129
Skin Diseases ...	—	—	—	1	4	4	—	—	—	3	—	3	15
Gynaecology ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	8	29	52
Hemiplegia ...	—	—	—	2	9	43	—	—	—	1	19	66	140
Ear, Nose and Throat ...	2	1	—	1	1	—	4	2	2	—	1	—	14
Varicose Ulcers ...	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	2	2	15	28
Disorders of Nervous System ...	—	—	—	2	3	5	—	—	1	3	12	8	34
Other Conditions ...	—	2	—	3	—	4	5	—	2	4	4	5	29
Total ...	17	10	23	59	156	309	19	12	42	123	234	586	1,590

DURATION OF NURSING CARE (Completed cases only)

Type of Cases	7 days or less	8-28 days	1-3 months	3-6 months	Over 6 months	All
Acute Medical ...	285	43	18	10	2	358
Chronic Medical ...	191	148	142	62	96	639
Surgical ...	45	59	47	10	10	171
Tuberculosis ...	1	9	12	1	—	23
Infectious Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abortion ...	4	1	—	—	—	5
Total ...	526	260	219	83	108	1,196

SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION**Vaccination***(a) Smallpox*

There was a marked reduction in the number of persons vaccinated against smallpox in 1963 following the unprecedented demand of the previous year when outbreaks of the disease occurred in various parts of the country.

Only 574 children under 1 year (17%) received protection as compared with 1,727 children (57%) in 1962.

In all a total of 1,137 persons were vaccinated or re-vaccinated as compared with 10,438 the previous year.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION 1963

	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 years and over	Total
Primary vaccination	574	153	59	54	95	935
Re-vaccination ...	—	—	12	50	140	202
Totals ...	574	153	71	104	235	1,137

The following table shows the vaccination state of children under 5 years in Luton.

Year of Birth	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
No. vaccinated ...	228	1,069	1,860	1,751	1,541
% of child population	7%	35%	67%	66%	64%

(b) *Poliomyelitis*

The total of 3,792 persons who received two or more doses of vaccine was fewer than in previous years. Of the total who received protection, 2,754 were children under the age of 5 years.

Age Groups	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-40 years	TOTAL
Number of persons who received 2 or more doses during 1963 ...	166	2,588	364	674	3,792

It is estimated that 66.4% of all children under the age of 15 years have received two or more doses of vaccine.

Age at 31.12.63	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-25 years	26-40 years	TOTAL
No. of persons who have received two or more doses	166	1,534	1,860	2,962	1,785	8,077	8,105	12,233	8,907	45,629
Estimated population	14,366					10,458	11,543	18,632	29,172	84,171
Percentage ...	56.8%					77.3%	70.2%	65.6%	30.5%	54.2%

Immunisation

Immunisation sessions for both Diphtheria and Whooping Cough/Tetanus Antigen are held at each of the Child Welfare Centres. In addition one session is held each month at the Central Clinic in Dallow Road. The protection given consists of three injections, each given four weeks apart when the child is between 4-7 months old.

Re-inforcing injections are given on entry at school at 5 years and again at 10 years.

During the year 3,192 children received primary immunisation against Diphtheria and 2,997 against Whooping Cough as compared with 2,571 and 2,465 respectively in 1962.

One child in every four is still unprotected at the age of school entry.

No. of immunisation sessions held at clinics 348

No. of children immunised at clinics

Diphtheria only	...	...	...	...	...	222
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	32
Whooping Cough only	...	...	...	...	...	1
Triple Antigen	...	...	...	...	...	1,285
Diphtheria and Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	72
					—	1,612

No. of children immunised by general practitioners

Diphtheria only	...	...	...	...	...	6
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	27
Whooping Cough only...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Triple Antigen	...	...	...	...	...	1,485
Diphtheria and Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	63
					—	1,582
Total number of children protected against Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,192
Total number of children protected against Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,997
No. of re-inforcing sessions held at schools	...	...	...	...	...	52
No. of re-inforcing courses at clinics	...	...	...	...	...	284
No. of re-inforcing courses at schools	...	...	...	...	...	3,092
No. of re-inforcing courses by general practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	352
Total number of re-inforcing courses	...	...	...	...	...	3,728

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION 1963

Children born in years ...	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1954-58	1949-53	TOTAL
Primary Courses ...	803	1,639	245	100	72	266	67	3,192
Reinforcing Courses	—	—	8	4	9	1,632	2,075	3,728

Percentage of child population who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1963.

Age group	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	Total under 15
Estimated percentage immunised ...	25.9%	81.4%	76.5%	73.5%

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNITY INDEX

Age on 31.12.63 (i.e. born in year)	Under 1 1963	1-4 1959-1962	5-9 1954-1958	10-14 1949-1953	Total Under 15
A. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1959-1963 ...	803	9,171	8,426	4,727	23,127
B. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1958 or earlier ...	—	—	1,076	2,554	3,630
C. Estimated mid-year child population ...	3,105	11,261	22,001		36,367
Immunity index 100 A/C ...	25.9%	81.4%	59.8%		63.6%

SECTION 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

(a) Sick-Room Appliances

Nursing requisites and sick room appliances are available through the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society and during the year 681 articles of equipment were issued.

A small deposit is usually required for each appliance on loan but the amount is refunded on return. The local health authority makes a grant to the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society for the replenishment and maintenance of the equipment.

(b) Tuberculosis After Care

Under the Scheme of Delegation the Borough Council became responsible for the after-care of the tuberculosis patients. Since the 1st April 1961, two health visitors have been seconded for this work. They work under the direction of the Physician-in-Charge of the Luton Chest Clinic and their duties include visiting patients at their own homes, preventing the spread of infection, making arrangements for examination of contacts and reporting on the environmental and economic conditions.

The local health authority's scheme provides for extra nourishment (two pints of milk per day, and three eggs per week) to be given to patients in necessitous circumstances. 32 patients have received milk and eggs.

(c) B.C.G. Vaccination

Since 1957, facilities have been afforded to children as they attained their thirteenth birthday to be vaccinated against tuberculosis. During 1963, 1,317 children were protected, and 132 positive reactors referred to the Chest Clinic for investigation. Further details are contained in the School Health Section of the Report on page 133.

(d) Chiropody Service

The service in Luton is provided by the Luton Old People's Welfare Committee who are reimbursed in full, by the local authority, all expenditure incurred.

The scheme which had been in operation since 1958 was assimilated into the local health authority's scheme in April 1960. It provides for any aged person to receive chiropody treatment, as considered necessary, from a Chiropodist of the patient's own choice. No limit is put on the numbers of treatments, this being left to the discretion of the Chiropodist and where patients are housebound the scheme provides for treatment to be given in their own home.

(e) Recuperative Holidays

The local health authority scheme provides convalescent facilities for mothers and young children whose convalescence lie outside the scope of the hospital services of the Regional Hospital Board.

During the year arrangements were made for five mothers of young children and one child to receive convalescent holidays for a period of two weeks in each case.

(f) Occupational Therapy

When the Occupational Therapist took up her duties in January 1964, there were 28 patients on the register. During the year a further 54 new patients were seen and 26 patients were removed from the register.

There has been a constant waiting list of about five people as it has only been possible to see about 60 people per fortnight. Four days a week are spent visiting patients and the other day doing the necessary book keeping, reports and correspondence.

Home visits have been made by Dr. Fisher from St. Mary's Hospital where these have been necessary and there is close co-operation with the Welfare Department, especially concerning aids and adaptations.

SECTION 29—DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Home Helps provided assistance to more households in Luton than ever before, the total of 1,090 being an increase of 69 over the figure for the previous year.

The greatest demand for assistance once again came from aged persons, and in this category there was an increase of 66 households to a total of 653. The number of hours assistance to this group—88,082 hours, was 80% of the total hours to all categories of households.

Of the 1,090 cases receiving assistance, 403 families paid full cost for the service.

The following table shows the demands made on the service during recent years:—

Year	Preg. and Conf.		Tub.		Chron. Illness		Hosp. or Ex-Hosp.		Emerg. Illness		Aged Persons		Total	
	*C	*H	C	H	C	H	C	H	C	H	C	H	C	H
1959	210	9,432	2	201	34	6,007	57	3,364	103	2,809	453	73,961	859	95,774
1960	242	10,537	1	164	48	8,761	73	3,399	95	4,802	480	75,462	939	103,125
1961	228	10,351	2	401	63	11,394	65	4,149	131	5,337	550	77,527	1,039	109,159
1962	231	10,256	1	30	49	7,490	56	2,381	97	3,881	587	85,626	1,021	109,664
1963	229	8,443	—	—	47	6,508	61	2,669	100	3,616	653	88,082	1,090	109,318

* C = Cases

* H = Hours

Cases being served at beginning of 1963	...	495
Cases commenced during year	...	595
Cases discontinued during year	...	506
Cases being served at end of 1963	...	584

AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED WEEKLY

Type of Case	Up to 8 hours	8-12 hours	12-20 hours	20-30 hours	Over 30 hours	Total	% of Whole
Pregnancy and Confinement	22	27	106	20	54	229	21.0
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic Illness	45	1	1	—	—	47	4.3
Hospital, or Ex-Hospital ...	53	7	1	—	—	61	5.8
Emergency, or other Illness	73	12	14	1	—	100	9.2
Aged Persons	642	7	4	—	—	653	59.9
Total	835	54	126	21	54	1,090	—
Percentage of whole ...	76.6	5.0	11.5	1.9	5.0	—	100

LENGTH OF TIME ASSISTANCE PROVIDED

Type of Case	Up to 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	Over 12 months	Total
Pregnancy and Confinement	220	7	—	1	1	229
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic Illness	4	3	9	6	25	47
Hospital, or Ex-Hospital ...	32	22	6	1	—	61
Emergency, or Other Illness	59	34	3	2	2	100
Aged Persons	40	56	62	67	428	653
Total	355	122	80	77	456	1,090
Percentage of whole ...	32.6	11.2	7.3	7.1	41.8	100

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE PER CASE

Type of Case	No. of Cases	Total No. of Weeks Assistance	Average Duration of Assistance	Total No. of Hours Assistance	Average Weekly Assistance
Pregnancy and Confinement	229	475	2.1 weeks	8,443	17.8 hours
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic Illness	47	1,170	24.9 weeks	6,508	5.6 hours
Hospital or Ex-Hospital ...	61	458	7.5 weeks	2,669	5.8 hours
Emergency or other Illness	100	591	5.9 weeks	3,616	6.1 hours
Aged Persons	653	19,604	30.0 weeks	88,082	4.4 hours
Total ...	1,090	22,298	20.5 weeks	109,318	4.9 hours

INCOME GROUPS

Gross Income	Up to 8 hrs.			8-12 hrs.			12-20 hrs.			20-30 hrs.			Over 30 hrs.			TOTAL
	Free	Assd.	Full rate	Free	Assd.	Full rate	Free	Assd.	Full rate	Free	Assd.	Full rate	Free	Assd.	Full rate	
Pensions, etc.	464	—	—	7	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	475
Others under	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
£5 ...	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75
£5-£6 ...	—	73	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74
£6-£7 ...	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
£7-£9 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
£9-£10 ...	—	5	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	16	—	28
£10 and over	—	—	193	—	—	42	—	—	112	—	—	18	—	—	37	402
Income not disclosed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	464	187	193	7	3	42	4	4	113	—	2	18	—	16	37	1,090

Number of cases in which full fee was not charged:

(a) Maternity cases ... 32

(b) Other cases ... 655

— Total ... 687

Cost to local authority of assessed cases ... £16,215

Number of Home Helps employed at end of year:

Full-time ... 24

Part-time ... 85 Total ... 109

**MENTAL HEALTH
SERVICE**

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The Borough Council as the delegated authority continued to provide this service in Luton.

Staff

During the year the establishment of Mental Welfare Officers was increased by two so that as from July 1963 the Mental Health Section at 36 Waller Street, comprising a Senior Mental Welfare Officer, and five Mental Welfare Officers, gave a joint service to Luton and the Southern part of the county. The Senior Mental Welfare Officer is on the staff of the Borough Council and the remaining Mental Welfare Officers are on the staff of the County Council.

Training of Staff

During the year the Mental Welfare Officers were able to take part in a course of in service training organised by the County Council. This consisted of visits of observation, tutorial sessions and lectures on subjects including psychiatry, psychology, child guidance, magistrates' courts, local authority services, statutory services and most branches of social work.

The Service Provided

The service is provided on a 24 hour rota basis so that a Mental Welfare Officer is always available to help in situations calling for urgent action. When required out of normal office hours the name and telephone number of the duty officer can be obtained from the Ambulance Station Officer.

The intention of the Mental Health Act was for persons suffering from mental disorder to be treated, as far as possible, within the community or, where treatment in hospital became necessary, for this to be for as short a period as possible. The appropriate social services have consequently had to provide an ever increasing amount of help and support to patients and their families.

Mental Illness

The number of new cases referred to the service during the year was approximately the same as the previous year. On the other hand there was an increase of 10 per cent in the number of cases receiving community care at the end of the year.

As in previous years most cases were referred by Medical Practitioners, but in 1963 there was an increase in the number referred by hospitals.

Of all admissions to hospital arranged by the Mental Health Service, more than half were on an informal basis, whilst of the 69 compulsory admissions to hospital only six were for "long term" treatment.

Seventy-nine persons were referred for Out Patient treatment to Luton and Dunstable Hospital, where three clinic sessions per week are now held.

The Elderly Mentally Infirm

There is still insufficient residential accommodation for old people who, though not requiring active psychiatric treatment or nursing care are, by

reason of impaired physical and mental faculties, dangerous to themselves and others. Such old people, by forgetting to apply a light to a gas tap, or by walking heedlessly across a busy thoroughfare are likely to cause injury to themselves and others. From time to time they present problems, the seriousness of which is out of all proportion to the number of old persons concerned.

It is, to say the least, unfortunate, that owing to the difficulty of obtaining a suitable site, it has not yet been possible to build a residential hostel for the elderly mentally infirm.

The Mentally Subnormal

During the year 20 new cases of mental subnormality and three of severe subnormality were referred, mainly by School Medical Officers. Seven cases, previously known to the Mental Health Service were again referred for various reasons. Seven subnormal persons (6 males and 1 female) were admitted to hospitals for the mentally subnormal for short term care for reasons such as a mother's illness, or in order to give parents and families an opportunity of taking a holiday. There were no compulsory admissions to hospital during the year and only two patients were admitted for long term on an informal basis. Twenty-nine cases were placed in the Community care of Mental Welfare Officers.

The approval of the Ministry of Health to the Council's plans for an Adult Training Workshop was obtained during the year and building is expected to begin early in the next financial year. The Workshop will provide training for those capable of benefitting from it and sheltered employment, or occupation, to all mentally subnormal and severely subnormal persons from Luton and South Bedfordshire. By a reciprocal arrangement the County Council's Junior Training Centre at Dunstable will continue to provide for all children under the age of sixteen from Luton and South Bedfordshire.

There is already a waiting list both for children and adults. That for children cannot be reduced until the Adult Workshop is ready for occupation. Indeed there are at the present time 21 females aged 16 years and over, attending the Junior Training Centre.

	Under 16			16 years and over			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Attending— Ridgeway Avenue ... Kirby Road ...	15 —	10 —	25 —	— 16	15 —	15 16	15 16	25 —	40 16
Total Attending ...	15	10	25	16	15	31	31	25	56
Waiting Junior Training	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Waiting Adult Workshop	—	—	—	12	11	23	12	11	23
Total Waiting ...	1	1	2	12	11	23	13	12	25
Total Need ...	16	11	27	28	26	54	44	37	81

There is a small but gradually increasing number of severely subnormal children who are not suitable for admission to a Training Centre. The parents of these children, and of children too young to attend a Training Centre, would be greatly helped by providing a Special Care Unit where their children could be cared for during the day. Such a unit would probably be best sited adjacent to a Junior Training Centre.

Of 129 severely subnormal persons aged 16 years and over in community care, more than one third are gainfully employed. Fortunately, nearly all are living with their parents who know and understand their special needs and are able to give substantial support and guidance. When their parents die or are no longer able to give such supervision it will be necessary to find accommodation for them. This will almost certainly take the form of hostel accommodation and it is intended to earmark a suitable site for this purpose in an area of residential development in the Borough.

Other Agencies

The Mental Health Service maintains a close and valuable working relationship with officers and social workers in all other agencies, both statutory and voluntary. The help and co-operation of these services has been invaluable.

The Social Responsibilities Project, a joint venture between the town's Churches and social workers, although not yet far beyond the planning and exploratory stage, has already proved its value in many ways.

Many mentally handicapped persons continue to enjoy the weekly club night provided by the "21" Club, a Committee formed by the Luton Society for Mentally Handicapped Children.

Table I**MENTAL ILLNESS AND MENTAL SUBNORMALITY—SOURCE OF CASES**

Referred by	Mental Illness	Mental Subnormality and Severe Subnormality	Total
Medical Practitioner	183	1	184
Relatives	26	11	37
Hospitals	60	11	71
Police	46	—	46
Patients	10	—	10
Local Authority Departments ...	21	8	29
Probation Officers	5	—	5
Other Sources	11	3	14
TOTALS	362	34	396

Table II**SEX/AGE DISTRIBUTION—MENTAL ILLNESS**

	Age							Total
	Under 21	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71 and Over	
Males	11	29	38	24	25	14	16	157
Females	6	40	29	33	36	21	40	205
TOTALS	17	69	67	57	61	35	56	362

Table III**SEX/AGE DISTRIBUTION—SUBNORMAL AND SEVERELY SUB-NORMAL**

	Age			Total
	Under 7 years	7-15 years	16 years and upwards	
Males	9	4	6	19
Females	5	2	8	15
TOTALS	14	6	14	34

Table IV
MENTAL DISORDER—SUMMARY OF CASES REFERRED DURING YEAR 1963

	Cases Referred During Period						Action Taken										Under Community Care At End of Period											
	Old		New		Total		Compulsorily						Without Compulsion				Under Guardianship		On Leave from Hospital		Under Other Community Care		Total					
							Admitted to Hospital						Placed Under Community Care												Other Action			
							For Observation (S 29)		For Observation (S 25)		For Observation (S 26 and S 60)		Informally		Community Under Care										Other Action			
							M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F									M	F	M	F
Mental illness ...	71	105	88	102	159	207	—	—	19	22	6	16	2	4	44	33	26	36	74	112	171	223	—	—	28	35	28	35
Psychopathy ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Subnormality ...	8	3	12	8	20	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	15	11	1	2	18	13	1	—	92	83	93	83
Severe Subnormality	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	3	—
	79	108	100	114	179	222	—	—	19	22	6	16	2	4	46	34	41	50	75	114	189	240	4	—	120	118	124	118
TOTALS ...	187	214	401	—	41	22	6	80	91	189	429	4	—	238	242	—	—	242										

TABLE V

SUBNORMALS AND SEVERELY SUBNORMALS AGED 16 +
EMPLOYED AT 31.12.63

Males			Females			Total		
Under C.C	Work- ing	^o / _o Work- ing	Under C.C	Work- ing.	^o / _o Work- ing	Under C.C	Work- ing	^o / _o Work- ing
70	27	38.5	59	19	32.5	129	46	35.6

TABLE VI

SUBNORMALS AND SEVERELY SUBNORMALS ON WAITING LIST FOR
HOSPITAL CARE AT 31.12.63

	1-7		8-15		16+		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
LUTON	2	—	—	—	1	1	3	1

**WELFARE
SERVICES**

WELFARE SERVICES

The Welfare Services Section is accommodated at 38 Waller Street and the staff at 31st December, 1963, consisted of the Borough Welfare Officer, three Social Welfare Officers, a Welfare Assistant and two Home Teachers for the Blind. One Social Welfare Officer successfully completed his two year training course and was awarded the Certificate in Social Work Training after his return in July. The Welfare Assistant began a similar training course in September.

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation is provided by Local Authorities under Section 21 (1) (a) of the National Assistance Act, 1948 and by Voluntary Organisations under Section 26 of the same Act "for persons who by reason of age, infirmity or any other circumstances are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them."

The two Old People's Homes in the Borough—Rookwood, New Bedford Road (39 beds) and The Mount, London Road (25 beds) can only accommodate a proportion of the Luton elderly who require accommodation. Use is therefore made of accommodation administered by the County Council outside the Borough.

There were staff changes at both Homes during the year, particularly amongst domestic staff at Rookwood.

Once again, an Open Day and Fete was held at Rookwood, though on a smaller scale than hitherto with attendance reduced because of weather conditions.

A new Old People's Home in Leagrave High Street is expected to be opened in June 1964.

At 31st December, 1963, 189 Luton residents were in the following Homes:—

Homes	Male	Female	Total
The Mount, Luton	9	13	22
Rookwood, Luton	12	23	35
The Chilterns, Dunstable	7	12	19
Caddington Hall	—	26	26
Parkside, Kempston	—	4	4
The Cedars, Ampthill	1	13	14
Waverley House, Bedford	—	4	4
Russell House, Bedford	—	1	1
The Limes, Biggleswade	8	12	20
Pirton Hall, Shillington	2	3	5
St. Margaret's, Streatley	24	—	24
Other Homes	6	9	15
Totals	69	120	189

During the year 43 people were admitted to residential accommodation. The following table shows age groups and living conditions prior to admission:

Age	Living Alone		With Relatives		In Hospital		In Lodgings		Transfers		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
-64	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3
65-69	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	6
70-74	1	1	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	8
75-79	—	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	—	—	12
80-84	1	2	—	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	10
85-89	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
90-94	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	4	4	6	13	2	6	5	2	1	—	43

At the end of the year 59 people remained on the waiting list for permanent admission to a suitable home, in circumstances and age groups as shown in the table below.

Age	Living Alone		With Relatives		In Hospital		Keeps Lodgers		Private Homes		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
-64	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
65-69	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
70-74	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
75-79	2	4	3	4	—	3	—	1	—	1	18
80-84	2	9	3	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	19
85-89	1	1	—	4	—	2	—	—	1	3	12
90-94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Totals	6	18	7	10	—	9	—	2	1	6	59

TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

In accordance with the scheme of delegated functions the Council have a duty under Section 21 1 (b) of the National Assistance Act, 1948 to provide temporary accommodation for persons who are in urgent need due to unforeseen circumstances or in such other circumstances as the Council may decide. No accommodation of this nature is at present provided within the Borough. Families without proper accommodation have in the past been offered temporary accommodation at the Reception Centre at Streatley by arrangement with the County Welfare Officer.

During the year 316 families sought information regarding temporary accommodation. Great difficulty was experienced in dealing with some of these cases and most of them were given lists of addresses known to let rooms

and flats. Only 6 families were in fact admitted to the Reception Centre and none remained very long. The three Luton families occupying temporary accommodation provided by the County Council in prefabricated units at the end of 1962 were still resident there at the end of 1963.

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS

(a) General Classes

At the 31st December 1963 there were 250 handicapped persons registered in Luton as compared with 191 at the end of 1962 and 149 in 1961. These registrations continue the trend noted last year with most registrations falling within the categories F and V.

TOTAL REGISTRATIONS—ANALYSIS OF DISABILITIES

Code		Male	Female	Total	% Increase
A E	Amputation	16	2 (1F)	18	12
F	Arthritis and Rheumatism ...	16 (1V)	36 (2V-1Y- 2H L)	52	37
G	Congenital malformations and deformities	8 (1V)	12 (1H L-1F)	20	25
H L	Diseases of the digestive and genito-urinary, heart, circula- tory and respiratory systems	18	—	18	64
Q T	Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis, trunk, limbs, spine	12 (1V)	8 (2V)	20	18
V	Organic nervous diseases, epilep- sy, poliomyelitis, dissemina- ted sclerosis	51 (2 A E- 1H L)	50 (1F-2H L)	101	37
U/W	Neuroses Phychoses other than V above	3 (1V)	1	4	33
X	Tuberculosis respiratory ...	8	—	8	—
Y	Non-respiratory	—	2	2	—
Z	Diseases and injuries not specified	5	2	7	—
Totals ...		137	113	250	

(Figures in brackets denote multiple disabilities as stated)

Handicapped people are referred from many sources. Enquiries are made by disabled persons themselves, by relatives and neighbours and a few by hospitals and general medical practitioners. Another source is the organisations

founded to help sufferers from a particular handicap and the increase in registrations in categories F and V has followed the rapid growth of branches of the Horder Centres Helpers for Arthritics and the Multiple Sclerosis Society.

NEW REGISTRATIONS 1963—ANALYSIS OF DISABILITIES

Disability	Male	Female	Total
Amputation	7	1	8
Acyanotic Arachnodactyl	—	1	1
Alzheimers' Disease	1	—	1
Arthritis	6	14	20
Angina Pectoris	1	—	1
Bronchiectosis	3	—	3
Congenital Deformities	1	—	1
Contra-phasia	—	1	1
Cor Pulmonale	1	—	1
Emphysema	1	—	1
Epilepsy	4	—	4
Hemiplegia	3	4	7
Hemophilia	—	1	1
Infantile Paralysis	3	3	6
Injuries resulting from accidents	1	—	1
Multiple Sclerosis	2	6	8
Muscular Dystrophy	1	—	1
Parkinsons Disease	3	—	3
Spasticity	1	1	2
Spina Bifida	—	1	1
Thrombosis	3	—	3
T.B.	—	2	2
Tropical Disease	1	—	1
Totals ...	43	35	78

The need for gadgets and other aids, for something to occupy the time, or for car badges to ease parking facilities for disabled drivers continue to be the main reasons for registration. In 1963 the aids and adaptations provided ranged from a simple stocking puller-on to major structural alterations and adaptations to bathrooms and kitchens and the construction of garage bases. In all 34 cases were assisted in this way. Occupational therapy was also given to 30 handicapped persons.

AGE GROUPS

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
5-16	2	2	4
16-25	9	9	18
25-35	10	9	19
35-45	18	11	29
45-55	29	24	53
55-65	44	17	61
65 and over	25	41	66
Totals ...	137	113	250

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

Employment Conditions	Total
Working or looking for Work ...	67
Working at LUDUN ...	17
Capable of Home Work or Occupational Therapy ...	84
Not capable or available for any form of Employment ...	82
	250

For the severely handicapped, unable to work or get about, life is almost entirely confined within four walls and the need for a holiday break both for them and their relatives has become more and more apparent. In 1963, despite the difficulties of matching handicapped persons by age and disability to the facilities offered by voluntary organisations providing holiday accommodation, 15 severely handicapped persons together with their families or escorts were given holidays.

LIVING CONDITIONS

Living Conditions	Total
Living with family ...	196
Living alone ...	30
In lodgings ...	9
Hospital/Residential care ...	15
	250

(b) Deaf and Dumb

The St. Albans Diocesan Association for the Deaf, as agents for the County Council provide Welfare Services for this class of handicapped person and much of the work of their Welfare Officers is concerned with interpretation. The Alban Neve Centre for the Deaf, Old Bedford Road, Luton, provides social and recreational facilities for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, and in the Chapel of St. Marks attached to the Centre, regular weekly services are held.

It is pleasing to record that at the end of the year, all deaf of employable age in the Borough were in employment.

There has been a slight increase in the number of Hard of Hearing children under the age of 16 as the following table shows:

		under 16	16-64	65 and over	Total
Deaf with speech	M	2	10	1	13
	F	1	14	5	20
Deaf without speech	M	2	15	4	21
	F	1	13	1	15
Hard of Hearing	M	14	9	—	23
	F	8	3	—	11
Totals	...	28	64	11	103

TABLE I ANALYSIS OF REGISTERED BLIND PERSONS BY AGE GROUPS

[illegible]

**TABLE II ANALYSIS OF OCCUPATIONS OF BLIND PERSONS
EMPLOYED IN NORMAL CONDITIONS**

Occupation	Number
Professional, Technical and Managerial	3
Clerical and Telephonists	3
Machine Tool Operators	2
Fitters and Assemblers	5
Viewers, Inspectors	5
Packers, Storekeepers	2
Labourers	1
Canteen Workers	2
Miscellaneous unclassified	2
Total	25

TABLE III

	Male	Female	Total
Blind Persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944	18	6	24

TABLE IV BLIND PERSONS WITH OTHER DISABILITIES

Disability	Male	Female	Total
Mentally Subnormal	1	2	3
Physically Handicapped	1	—	1
Deaf without Speech	—	1	1
Deaf with Speech	2	2	4
Hard of Hearing	9	4	13
Mentally Ill and Hard of Hearing	—	1	1
Mentally Subnormal and Physically Handicapped	1	—	1
Physically Handicapped and Hard of Hearing	—	1	1
Totals	14	11	25

**TABLE V BLIND PERSONS OVER 16 YEARS IN RESIDENTIAL
CARE**

Type of Accommodation	Male	Female	Total
Residential Accommodation provided under Section 21, National Assistance Act 1948			
(a) Homes for the Blind	2	6	8
(b) Other Homes	1	6	7
Hospitals for Mentally Ill	2	1	3
Hospitals for Mentally Subnormal	1	—	1
Other Hospitals	2	2	4
Totals	8	15	23

(c) Blind and Partially Sighted

New registrations of blind persons are mainly in the older age groups and this trend was continued in 1963, only three being under 30 years of age.

The work of the Home Teachers for the Blind has been largely concerned with visiting the elderly blind, although an increased number of lessons were given in Braille and Moon systems and diversional handicrafts such as basketry, knitting, stool seating and chair caning. With the aid of voluntary agencies, better arrangements were made for the marketing of products.

The number on the register at the end of the year was the same as that for 1962, although there were many changes during the year. Of the 186 persons on the register, 125 (67%) were over the age of 60 years, and of the remaining 61 there were 36 (59%) in employment. During the year, the Blind Placement Service of the Royal National Institute for the Blind was taken over by the Ministry of Labour who appointed Blind Persons Resettlement Officers at all Regional Offices.

The Workshops for the Blind at Leicester Road are leased by the County Council to the Incorporated Association for the General Welfare of the Blind. Nine Luton residents are employed there in the manufacture of soap and brushes and their wages are subsidised by the Local Authority and the Ministry of Labour.

The Bluestones Social Club for the Blind continued to meet weekly at the Alban Neve Centre for the Deaf, and the South Beds. Society for the Blind continued to play its part in the voluntary sphere of Blind Welfare.

TABLE VI PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	—	—	—
5-15	3	2	5
16-20	2	—	2
21-49	9	2	11
50-64	1	2	3
65 and over	11	25	36
Totals	26	31	57

Registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944—3 Males

SOCIAL WELFARE FOR FAMILIES WITH PROBLEMS

The growth in the number of families seeking accommodation has been reflected in the increased number for whom it has been necessary to provide social case work during the year. Financial difficulties in these families continued to be the most serious problem and because of this, intensive casework had to be carried out amongst 50 of the 141 families referred. One family was forced to leave Council property but eventually found alternative accommodation. A very high degree of co-operation in this arduous work was again achieved between the Welfare Officers and the N.S.P.C.C., Probation Officers, Local Authority departments and other statutory and voluntary bodies.

VISITING

(d) Elderly and Infirm

Apart from the actual waiting list for admission to residential accommodation a considerable number of elderly persons particularly those living alone, were referred during the year. Of the 325 persons about whom enquiries were made, 75 were being regularly visited at the end of the year.

Age Group	Alone and Crippled or Bedridden	Alone and Active	Lodgings	With Relatives	Blind with Relatives	Home Lodgers	Total
65-69	3	1	—	1	—	—	5
70-74	4	7	2	5	—	1	19
75-79	5	12	—	7	1	1	26
80-84	4	5	—	5	—	1	15
85-89	3	3	1	2	—	—	9
90 +	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	20	28	3	20	1	3	75

(e) All Welfare Services

The following visits were undertaken in connection with the various welfare services:

	<i>Visits</i>
Elderly and Infirm	2,295
Physically Handicapped	970
Families with Problems	1,309
Blind and Partially Sighted	1,370
Observation	34
Tuition to Blind and Handicapped	212

VOLUNTARY SERVICES

The Welfare Services in Luton have been fortunate in being assisted by the Voluntary Agencies who provide a wide range of services. These agencies have spared no effort during the year to continue to do their utmost to support the elderly, the handicapped and the blind.

As a result of a growing interest by the Churches a Social Responsibility Project was inaugurated and efforts were made during the year to ascertain the whereabouts of every elderly person in the town and to ensure thereafter that those in need were regularly visited.

During the year The Luton Society for the Welfare of the Elderly also came into being with the aim of co-ordinating and extending the whole of the voluntary effort for the elderly group. The Society has now received the financial support of the Corporation.

Greenhills Club was opened at 183 High Town Road, Luton. It has proved a very popular meeting place for the elderly and supplements the service provided at the Social Centre in Park Street.

**ENVIRONMENTAL
HEALTH SERVICES**

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

GENERAL

The area of the borough is 8,773 acres and the present estimated population is 136,390. The surface is undulating, the town having been built substantially in a valley in the Chiltern Hills, usually described as the "Lee Gap". The surface level varies from some 330 feet above sea level to a little more than 600 feet above sea level.

The principal industries are the manufacture of private and commercial motor vehicles and associated trades, ball bearings, chemicals, gas and electric refrigerators, and hats.

Meteorology.—The Luton Meteorological Station, which is under the control of the Borough Engineer, was situated in Wardown Park, New Bedford Road, until October 1963, when it was transferred to the Airport. During the year the following observations were taken:—

Sunshine.—1,373·2 hours of sunshine were recorded, the sunniest day being 1st June, 1963, when 14·6 hours were recorded.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall recorded was 23·12 inches, the wettest day being 17th November, 1963, when 1·19 inches of rain were recorded.

Temperatures.—The maximum temperature was 79 F., recorded on 23rd and 30th July, 1963, and the minimum temperature was 3 F., recorded on 23rd February, 1963.

Wind.—The prevailing wind was South-West.

WATER SUPPLY

The following information has been kindly supplied by the Engineer and Manager to the Luton Water Company.

	1962	1963
	million	million
	gallons	gallons
(1) Estimated total consumption for Borough ...	2,593	2,670
(2) Estimated unmetered consumption for Borough	1,682	1,825
(3) Estimated metered consumption for Borough	911	845
(4) Average Chlorination Rate 0·25 p.p.m.	0·25 p.p.m.	0·25 p.p.m.

Based upon the Registrar-General's population for the Borough of Luton of 136,390 at mid-1963, the above figures represent an average daily consumption per capita as under (corresponding figures for 1962 in parentheses):—

	gallons per head per day
Domestic and unmetered trade purposes	36·66 (34·18)
Metered trade purposes	16·97 (18·50)
Total	<u>53·63 (52·68)</u>

The Statutory Area of the Luton Water Company comprises the Boroughs of Luton and Dunstable, the southern part of the Luton Rural District, and the northern part of the Hemel Hempstead Rural District. The Statutory Area of Supply is some 73 square miles, with an estimated population of 197,370 as at mid-1963.

Additionally two small bulk supplies are afforded by the Company—Mid. Beds. Water Board (Streatley and Barton) 44,000 gallons per day, and the Lee Valley Water Company (Putteridgebury) 1,600 gallons per day.

For all purposes in the whole of its Statutory Area the Company's average output was 10·84 million gallons per day.

Resources and Future Development

Constructional work is proceeding satisfactorily on the River Great Ouse Scheme, in which the Luton Water Company is a participant. It is expected that this scheme should start producing water in 1966.

Distribution

During 1963 some 2·3 miles of distribution mains have been laid within the Borough as follows:—

Crawley Road	High Street, Leagrave	Fieldgate Road
Bodmin Road	Lewsey Farm Estate	Saywell Road
High Point Estate	Crawley Green Road	Havelock Rise
Bridge Street (new road)	Valley Estate	Stoneways Close
Clarendon Road	Truro Gardens	Dunstable Road

Sampling of Water

Each source of supply is analysed bacteriologically by the local Public Health Laboratory Service at weekly intervals, the Public Analyst making a more comprehensive analysis of each source at monthly intervals.

Plumbo-Solvency

Although chalk waters of the type supplied by the Company are not usually plumbo-solvent, tests indicate that the water may be very slightly plumbo-solvent. For this reason no lead service pipes are installed and the Water Company advises that materials other than lead be used for supply pipes.

The following is a copy of the Public Analyst's latest report on the mains supply submitted by the Luton Water Company on 10th December, 1963:—

No. 13/234	Crescent Road, Chalk, Unchlorinated (chemical).
No. 1/234	Crescent Road, No. 5 Well, Unchlorinated (bacteriological).
No. 2/234	Crescent Road, No. 5 Well, Chlorinated (bacteriological).
No. 14/234	Runley Wood, Chalk, Chlorinated (chemical).
No. 15/234	Runley Wood, Greensand Filtrate (chemical).
No. 3/234	Runley Wood to Supply, Chlorinated (bacteriological).
No. 4/234	Runley Wood, Greensand Raw No. 1 (bacteriological).
No. 5/234	Runley Wood, Greensand Raw No. 2 (bacteriological).

Chemical Analysis

				<i>Parts per 100,000</i>		
				<i>No. 13/234</i>	<i>No. 14/234</i>	<i>No. 15/234</i>
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0320	0.0640	nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0060	0.0064	nil
Oxygen consumed in 4 hours at 80 °F.	...	...	...	0.016	0.024	0.004
Nitrites (p.p.m.) N.	...	...	...	0.014	0.0002	nil
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	0.741	0.412	0.031
Chlorine	...	...	...	2.4	2.0	1.7
Hardness, Total	...	...	...	33.2	47.4	21.8
Hardness, Permanent	...	...	...	9.8	19.0	6.6
Total Solids	...	...	...	46.9	69.0	26.2
pH Value	...	...	...	8.0	6.9	7.1
Sulphate as SO ₄	...	...	...	4.9	21.3	4.3
Iron as Fe (p.p.m.)	...	...	...	nil	1.1	nil
Fluorine (p.p.m.)	...	...	...	0.15	0.08	0.15

Samples Nos. 13/234 and 15/234 were clear and free from smell. No. 14/234 showed a white opalescence and was odourless.

A microscopical examination revealed the presence of some mineral and vegetable fragments.

Bacteriological Examination

	<i>No. 1</i>	<i>No. 2</i>	<i>No. 3</i>	<i>No. 4</i>	<i>No. 5</i>
Bacillus Coli per 100 mls.	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent
Colonies of organisms from 1 ml. growing on nutrient agar in 24 hours at 37 °C.	1	0	0	0	0
Colonies of organisms from 1 ml. growing on nutrient agar in 72 hours at 22 °C.	16	0	0	0	0

Opinion

These results represent waters in a satisfactory condition and suitable for all dietetic purposes.

Fluoride in Water Supplies

No further progress was made during the year on the Council's request to the County Council to prepare a scheme for the fluoridation of the water supply.

Routine Sampling

No. of samples of treated water going into supply submitted by Local Authority for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service for free chlorine and <i>Bacillus Coli</i> ...	165
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Number of samples of water obtained from:—

Crescent Road Pumping Station	46
Runley Wood Pumping Station	...	...	53
Friars Wash Supply	...	...	33
Laportes	...	...	23
Other Sources	...	...	10
			—
			165

Classified results of the above samples:—

Class 1—Excellent	...	...	...	...	...	164
Class 2—Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	1
Class 3—Suspicious	...	...	...	...	...	—
Class 4—Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	—

The system of the regular sampling of the various sources at the Luton Water Company's Stations was maintained throughout the year. In addition, regular samples were obtained from a well at Messrs. Laporte Chemicals Ltd., which was incorporated in the town's supply during the year. Few complaints were made of the discolouration of water which has been experienced in recent years and it would appear that the preventive measures introduced by the Company towards the end of 1962 have been successful.

All houses in the Borough are supplied direct from piped water mains.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The drainage of the Borough is on the separate system, except in the Stopsley area and the old part of the Borough where it is combined.

The soil water sewage is dealt with at the New Mill End Sewage Purification Works by sedimentation followed by bio-aeration and bacterial filtration. Before its final discharge to the river, it receives additional treatment through sand filters and micro-strainers. The final stage of treatment is necessary because of the lack of dilution in the river and also because the river is later used as a source of water supply. Some sludge is treated with lime and sulphate of iron, dried and sold for manurial purposes.

Work on the construction of the new sewage plant at Chalton continued during the year. It is expected to come into operation during 1964. The new Works will ease the burden on the existing plant at New Mill End and will prevent surcharge of the sewerage system in certain areas of the Borough. The provision of this additional capacity will also enable the natural growth of the town to continue.

CESSPOOLS

One cesspool was abolished and none constructed during the year.

An 800 gallon capacity mechanical cesspool exhauster worked daily throughout the year, emptying as required some thirty-six domestic cesspools and various commercial catchpits for which additional charges are made. A new mechanical cesspool exhauster was ordered during the year, and delivery is to be made in early 1964.

PUBLIC CLEANSING—REFUSE DISPOSAL

The following information is supplied by the Director of Public Cleansing:—

“During the year the previously noted improvement in the labour situation was maintained and it was possible again to provide a weekly refuse collection service throughout the Borough.

“The method of refuse disposal is controlled tipping, and during the year 1963 the weight of all refuse dealt with at the Tip was 93,323 tons.”

The Public Cleansing Department is also responsible for emptying the pail and chemical closets used by caravan dwellers in the town. The closets are emptied twice weekly and the number of fittings so serviced is 125.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA

NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS MADE

Complaints reported to Public Health Department	...	...	...	...	1,622*
Primary Inspections:—					<i>No. of visits</i>
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS					
Dwelling houses on complaint	...	...	...	...	2,106
Dwelling houses, no nuisance found	...	...	...	...	75
Own observation	...	...	...	...	57
Other premises	...	...	...	...	91
Infectious disease enquiries	...	...	...	...	76
Notifiable infectious disease disinfections	...	...	...	...	6
Vermin, insects and other pests	...	...	...	...	209
Drainage	...	...	...	...	654
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	6
Noise abatement	...	...	...	...	27
HOUSING ACTS					
Reconditioning	...	...	...	...	2
Individual unfit houses	...	...	...	...	26
Clearance areas	...	...	...	...	102
Certificates of disrepair	...	...	...	...	12
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	8
Housing application visits	...	...	...	...	78
Houses let in multiple occupation	...	...	...	...	583
Improvement grants	...	...	...	...	70
FOOD PREMISES					
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	60
Canteens and mobile canteens	...	...	...	...	281
Cafes and restaurants	...	...	...	...	669
Public houses	...	...	...	...	48
Clubs and occasional catering premises	...	...	...	...	82
Old people's homes	...	...	...	...	4
Butchers	...	...	...	...	129
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	51
Other food shops	...	...	...	...	514
Mobile Shops	...	...	...	...	43
Market	...	...	...	...	40
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	70
Food storage premises	...	...	...	...	183
Food inspection (excluding slaughterhouses)	...	...	...	...	309
Slaughterhouses (primarily for meat inspection)	...	...	...	...	797
Dairies	...	...	...	...	183
Milk shops	...	...	...	...	154
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	65
Visits to obtain water samples	...	...	...	...	256
Visits to obtain utensil swabs	...	...	...	...	21

* This figure does not include 624 complaints of Rats and Mice, which are dealt with elsewhere in the Report.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

DRAINAGE

Reconstructed	11
Tested	23
Exposed	21
Repaired	45
Inspection chambers inserted	5
„ „ repaired	29
New inspection chamber covers provided	8
Gullies renewed	7
Soil and vent pipes repaired or renewed	16
W.Cs. repaired	62
New W.C. pans provided	81
Private drains unstopped	211
Combined drains unstopped	396
Cisterns repaired or renewed	62
Guttering repaired or renewed	106
Rain water pipes repaired or renewed	33
Rain water pipes and sink waste pipes disconnected	2
Sinks renewed	5
Sink waste pipes repaired, renewed or trapped	40
Cesspools replaced by main drainage	1
Cesspools emptied	2

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Accumulation of refuse	62
Animals kept prejudicial to health	4
Brickwork or pointings	33
Ceilings repaired	38
Chimney stacks repaired	7
„ pots renewed	5
Dampness remedied	56
Disinfections carried out	6
Disinfestations carried out	129
Doors and frames repaired or renewed	30
Filthy premises cleansed	4
Fireplaces and stoves repaired or renewed	14
Flashing and filleting	2
Flooring	35
Passages paved	7
Rendering repaired or renewed	3
Roofs made watertight	121
Sash cords renewed	44
Skirting boards repaired	4
Sub-floor ventilation provided or improved	1
Wall plaster renewed	28
Water supply reinstated or made sufficient	61
Windows and frames repaired or renewed	60
Miscellaneous	75

HOUSING ACT

Rent books made to comply with Housing Acts	3
Overcrowding abated	3

TOTAL	2,001
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STATUTORY NOTICES

NUMBER OF LEGAL NOTICES ISSUED FOR ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

	<i>Served</i>	<i>Complied with</i>
Number of Outstanding Notices, 31st Dec., 1962 ...	8	8
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 24	25	25
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 39	16	11
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 45	8	6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93	26	22
Public Health Act, 1961. Section 17	17	17
Public Health Act, 1961. Section 26	2	2
	<hr/> 102	<hr/> 91
No. of Outstanding Notices at 31st December, 1963	11	<hr/>

Work carried out by the Corporation

In six cases it was necessary for the Corporation to carry out work in default of, or on behalf of, the owner or occupier as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 39 Three houses, at a cost of	49	6	9
Public Health Act, 1961. Section 17 Four houses, at a cost of	80	9	7
Total	<hr/> £129	16	4 <hr/>

It was necessary to utilise the Corporation's powers on numerous occasions to carry out maintenance work on sewers vested in them (formerly combined drains). Repairs to drainage systems of this type serving 23 houses were carried out by the Corporation under Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936, costs amounting to £85 12s. 6d. being recovered from the various Owners.

Proceedings were instituted because of failure to comply with Sections 39 and 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in respect of one premises. The hearing was however adjourned until January 1964.

Complaints referred to other Departments

The following table summarises complaints received in the Department, investigated where necessary and referred to the appropriate Department:—

Housing Department	61
Borough Engineer's Department	15
Cleansing Department	9
Luton Water Company	16
Eastern Gas Board	1
Luton Rural District Council	1

Where a blocked drain is found to serve more than one property, it is referred to the Borough Engineer for attention, and an attempt is made to clear the stoppage by rodding before enforcement action is instituted. Two hundred and seventy-seven such references were made during the year.

THE CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

Since the introduction of this Act, 20 site licences authorising the accommodation of 150 vans have been issued. Some owners regarded the conditions with which they were required to comply as too onerous having regard to the anticipated life of the sites and the Council agreed to lesser works being carried out subject to a running-down clause being accepted. By the end of 1963 this action had resulted in 5 sites being closed down and in two others reducing the numbers of vans stationed on the sites. The remaining 13 sites comply with the conditions attached to the licences issued.

Progress on the provision of a Municipal Site has been slow, but by the year end a scheme had been prepared and it is anticipated that tenders for road works, hard standings and drainage will be invited in the near future.

A total of 243 visits and 204 revisits were paid to caravans and caravan sites during the year.

DISINFECTION

Cases of notifiable infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	42
Cases removed to Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	6
Rooms disinfected after infectious, contagious or other diseases	...	...	...	...	...	6
Rooms disinfected by occupiers	...	...	...	...	...	9
Articles disinfected by steam	...	...	...	...	...	14
Articles disinfected by fumigants	...	...	...	...	...	42
Articles destroyed at request of owners	...	...	...	...	...	30
Premises visited tracing infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	102

Seven hundred and sixty library books were withdrawn from circulation and were disinfected before they were returned to the Public Library.

DISINFESTATION

Rooms disinfested for vermin or other insect pests	...	...	...	...	79
Articles disinfested by steam	...	...	...	...	6
Articles destroyed at request of owners	...	...	...	...	8
Wasps nests destroyed	...	...	...	...	110

The demand for the treatment of premises infested by bugs and other insect pests rose slightly compared with 1962. The types of infestations included most of the pests commonly encountered, namely bugs, fleas, woodworm and ants. A large increase was experienced in the demands for the eradication for wasps nests and earwigs infestations. One hundred and ten wasps nests were destroyed and 104 treatments for earwigs carried out.

On two occasions advantage was taken of the facilities afforded by the Natural History Department of the British Museum to submit uncommon insects for identification. This service is particularly valuable because the enormous number of species of insects renders identification of all but the most common types a matter for the entomologist.

Where infestation by the larvae of the common furniture beetle (wood-worm) was reported, treatment with a proprietary insecticide was carried out. In this connection three premises involving 5 rooms were treated. Effective treatment of serious infestations is however a long process involving high labour costs. The service rendered by the Department is therefore designed rather as a first-aid treatment, advice being rendered to the occupier on the measures needed for complete eradication.

Two infestations by bed bugs were found during the year, compared with 16 in 1962. In both instances disinfestation was carried out by the use of liquid vermicide. The following table shows the number of premises and rooms dealt with during 1963:—

	Number of Premises		Number of Rooms	
	Found to be infested	Disinfested	Found to be infested	Disinfested
Number of Council Houses ...	—	—	—	—
Number of other Houses ...	2	2	4	4
Number of cases where disinfestation has been carried out prior to removal from Clearance Areas, etc., into new Council Houses ...	—	—	—	—
Number of cases where disinfestation has been carried out by Corporation Disinfesting Officer ...	2	2	4	4
Number of cases where disinfestation has been carried out by Occupants or Contractors	—	—	—	—
Number of complaints of infestation received ...	2	2	4	4
Number of cases found by Public Health Inspectors ...	—	—	—	—

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

The baiting and poisoning treatment of sewers for rat infestation commenced in February and was completed in May. Warfarin baits in stockinette packages were again used as this method is particularly suited to sewerage systems which, as in the case of Luton's, tend at times to become surcharged. This system ensures that under such conditions the baits are not washed away and are available to the rodents when the flow recedes. One thousand, seven hundred and sixty manholes were treated. There were 339 complete and 467 partial takes.

The number of infestations at private houses and business premises remained at approximately the same level as in 1962. There were no major infestations found during the year and regular attention was given to those premises which are particularly liable to infestation. All cases of rat and mice infestations were again treated by anti-blood coagulant rodenticide which again gave highly satisfactory results.

An analysis of the work is detailed below:—

		Com- plaints received	No. of premises involved	Treatment com- pleted	Treatment in progress
Private Dwellings	{ Rats Mice	348 130	453 136	430 133	39 10
Business Premises	{ Rats Mice	73 73	77 91	79 88	1 5
Totals	{ Rats Mice	421 203	530 227	509 221	40 15

In dealing with the above-mentioned infestations, the rodent operatives paid a total of 4,921 visits. Forty-five visits were also made to infestations by the Public Health Inspectors.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The Baths Superintendent has kindly supplied the following information:—

During the season of 1963, the following numbers attended:—

						<i>Waller Street Baths</i>	<i>Open Air Swimming Pool</i>
Swimmers ...	...	...	...	...	...	100,547	51,283
Spectators ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,200	4,840
Clubs ...	...	...	...	...	...	21,313	—
Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	51,389	15,500
Total Swimmers and Spectators				...	...	177,449	71,623
Slipper Baths	...	...	...	...	...	49,194	
Total Attendances		...	...	...	...	226,643	

Chloroscope examinations of the water are carried out by the attendants twice daily.

There are three swimming pools in the Borough including the one at the Luton High School. Water from the town's mains supply is used in the pools, each of which has a circulation system and is equipped with rapid sand

filtration. The complete circulation is effected in each pool in a 4-4½ hour period, and the water is completely changed annually. Break-point chlorination is employed in each case.

One hundred and seventy-one samples of baths water were taken by the Public Health Inspectors and sent to the Borough Chemist for examination, and all were satisfactory. This regular sampling is a most desirable safeguard and enabled action to be taken to remedy minor discrepancies where the Chemist's reports show that either the free chlorine or the residual alkalinity was low.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

Inspection of sanitary accommodation in the three cinemas was made during the year. Where minor sanitary defects were found, they were attended to. An annual inspection was carried out for the purpose of satisfying the Licensing Authority that the sanitary accommodation was adequate and had been satisfactorily maintained during the year. A total of nine inspections was made.

During the visits of the pleasure fair to the Borough, supervision of the sanitary arrangements and the food stalls was maintained. All stalls from which food is sold are provided with adequate washing facilities, including soap, towels and nail brushes. Inspections of the food stalls were made on each of the eight visits made by the Public Health Inspector.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The five sets of instruments for the daily recording of smoke and sulphur dioxide concentrations which are maintained as part of the National Survey of Atmospheric Pollution have continued in operation and the results are shown on the graphs on pages 88 to 90. The lead peroxide candles for measuring sulphur pollution and the standard gauges for deposited matter also continued in use during the year, but at the end of the year it was decided to discontinue the use of the peroxide instrument at the Medina Road Station. This recording station was established primarily to monitor pollution from Messrs. Frickers Chemical Works which is no longer in being.

The unusually high figures for both smoke and sulphur oxides which were recorded in January and February reflect the severe weather experienced at that time with a consequent increase in fuel consumption. The variation in smoke pollution followed the normal cycle, though the winter concentrations of smoke were at least 20% more in excess of the summer figures than usual. The highest concentrations were again recorded at Beech Hill School which is an area of high density residential property and it is interesting to observe that in mid-winter the smoke concentrations at this site were twice those recorded at the Technical School, New Bedford Road, which is in a relatively open area.

On the 1st June, the Luton (No. 2) Smoke Control Order came into operation, covering 153 acres to the south-west of the town centre and involving 1,893 houses. Most of the domestic conversions were carried out voluntarily, but it was necessary to serve 682 notices under Section 12(2). Eight hundred and eighty-eight claims were made for firegrate alterations in

this Smoke Control Area, which includes 13 cases where 100% grant was paid. Commercial and industrial premises have converted plant to smokeless operation and the last coal fired baker's oven in the town was converted to oil firing. The result has been a very marked improvement in atmospheric conditions in this densely packed and mostly residential area. A number of residents have installed gas fires in replacement of coal and it is evident that this form of heating is gaining in popularity.

Towards the end of the year a Circular was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government setting out certain changes desirable in the introduction of Smoke Control Areas following technological changes in the Gas Industry, whereby gas is produced from oil and natural gas instead of coal. This means that less gas coke will be available and the introduction of further Smoke Control Areas will depend more on the use of hard coke, gas and "off-peak" electricity. As a result of these changed circumstances, the Council decided to postpone making the No. 3 Order, which it had been intended to introduce in 1964. A further decision will be taken when a clearer picture emerges.

During the year advice to Industrialists has continued and close collaboration has been maintained with H.M. Alkali Inspector over matters falling within his province. Industrial boiler plant was generally operated to comply with the provisions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations. One industrial boiler serving a laundry was converted to automatic operation using coal on an underfeed stoker, and the Electricity Power Station was converted to oil firing. During the year, contraventions were noted in 62 cases. Fourteen intimations and warnings were given in connection with offences under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act and 24 infringements were found constituting smoke nuisances under Section 16. Appropriate action resulted in the abatement of these nuisances. The most frequent cause of complaint under Section 16 was of bonfires causing nuisances to neighbours.

The table below gives a summary of the work carried out under the Clean Air Act during the year:—

Number of contraventions investigated	...	...	...	...	72
Number of visits and revisits	...	...	...	...	97
Number of visits to boiler houses	...	...	...	...	38
Number of smoke observations made and recorded	...	...	...	...	1
Number of visits to premises in Smoke Control Areas	...	...	...	...	1,892
Number of notices served or arrangements made concerning excessive emissions of smoke	...	...	...	...	14
Number of notices served or arrangements made in respect of other infringements of the Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	24
Number of visits to Atmospheric Pollution Recording Stations	...	...	...	...	497
Number of lectures given	...	...	...	...	6

Twelve notifications of intention to instal new furnaces were received during the year.

Results of recordings by the lead peroxide instruments and deposit gauges for the year are shown on pages 91 to 93.

SUSPENDED MATTER EXPRESSED AS MICROGRAMMES
PER CUBIC METRE

January—December 1963

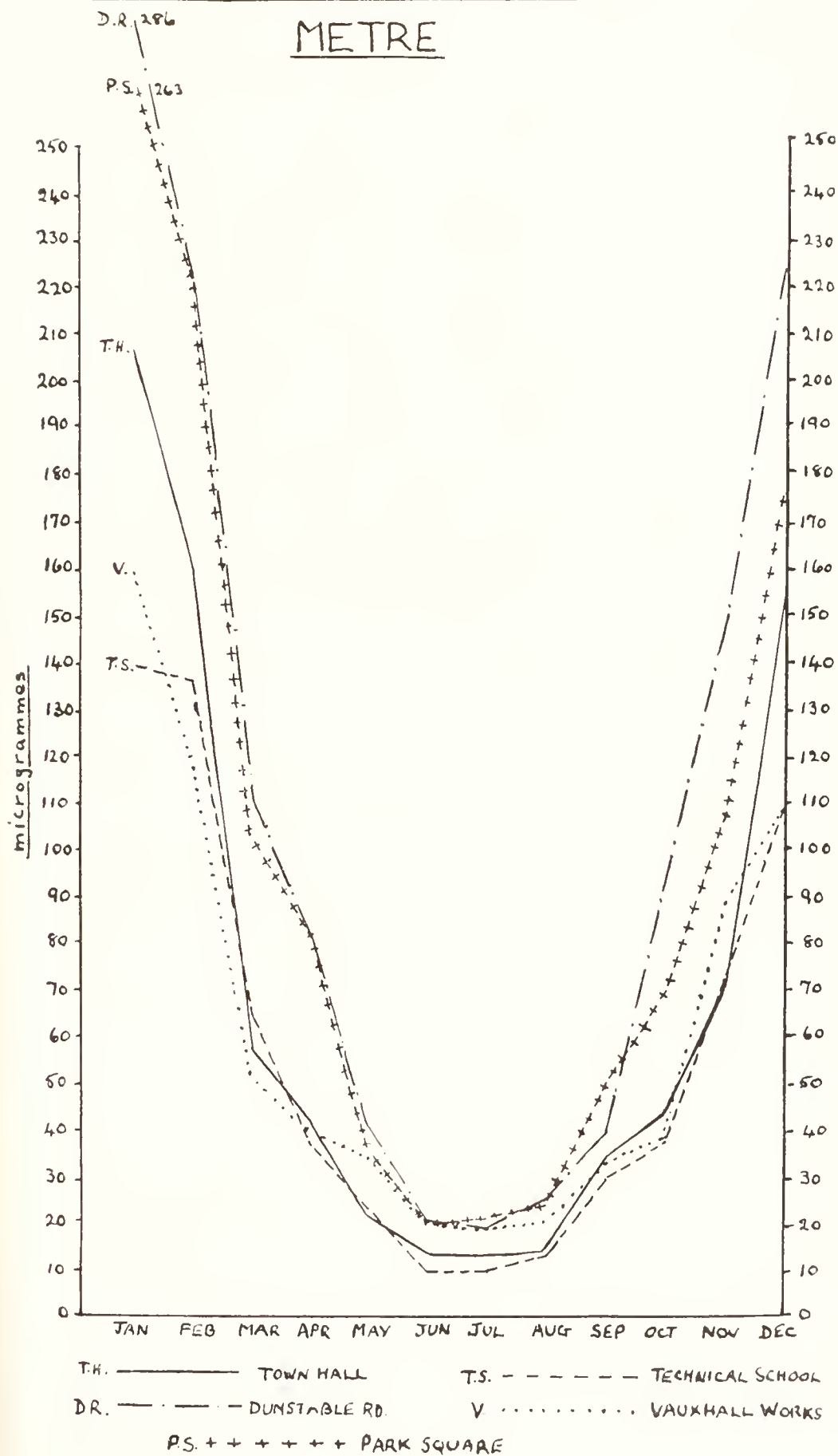
Month	Town Hall	Dunstable Road	Technical School	Vauxhall Works	Park Square
January ...	206	286	139	159	263
February ...	161	223	137	120	221
March ...	58	110	65	52	104
April ...	42	80	38	40	82
May ...	22	42	23	35	37
June ...	14	21	10	20	20
July ...	14	19	10	19	21
August ...	15	26	13	21	25
September ...	35	40	30	34	50
October ...	45	92	38	39	69
November ...	71	149	71	89	108
December ...	155	223	108	110	176

SULPHUR DIOXIDE BY THE VOLUMETRIC METHOD
EXPRESSED AS MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

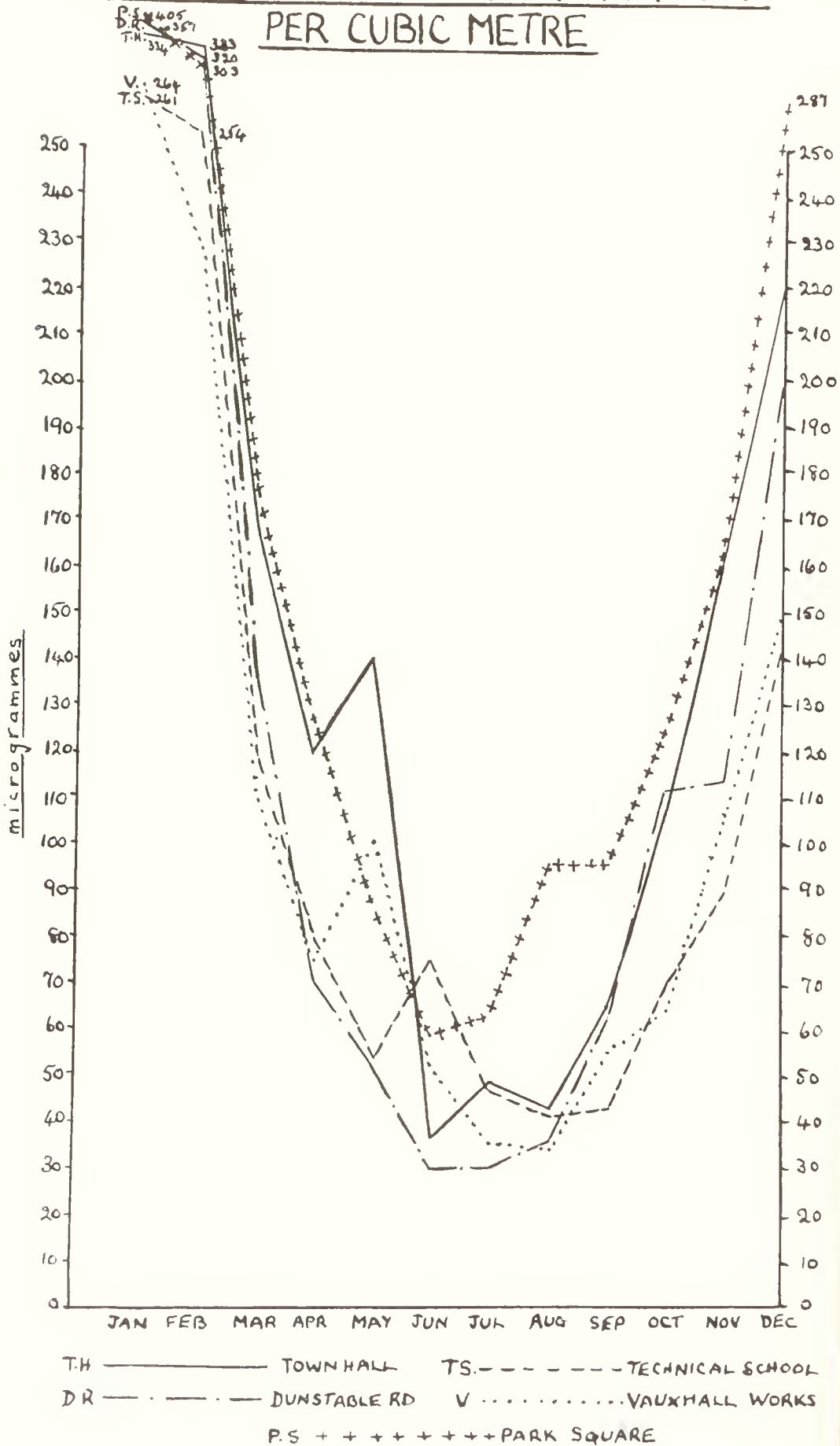
January—December 1963

Month	Town Hall	Dunstable Road	Technical School	Vauxhall Works	Park Square
January ...	334	357	261	264	405
February ...	333	320	254	228	303
March ...	168	136	118	110	173
April ...	120	70	80	75	126
May ...	140	51	54	100	87
June ...	37	30	75	52	59
July ...	48	30	47	37	63
August ...	43	37	41	35	96
September ...	65	62	43	56	96
October ...	107	112	70	65	125
November ...	160	114	89	107	163
December ...	220	198	141	149	287

SUSPENDED MATTER EXPRESSED AS MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE



SULPHUR DIOXIDE BY THE VOLUMETRIC METHOD EXPRESSED AS MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE



DEPOSITED MATTER

(tons per square mile per month)

January—December, 1963

Month				Town Hall	Beech Hill	Luton High School
January	...	...	...	15·10	11·44	8·99
February	...	...	...	12·95	8·31	6·32
March	...	...	...	34·10	22·61	29·94
April	...	...	...	17·54	12·74	12·98
May	...	...	...	29·24	28·44	11·82
June	...	...	...	22·01	19·31	13·38
July	...	...	...	7·60	16·10	13·96
August	...	...	...	22·70	24·93	18·76
September	...	...	...	13·01	11·70	8·83
October	...	...	...	25·60	21·00	16·70
November	...	...	...	16·80	15·76	12·09
December	...	...	...	19·15	8·72	8·96

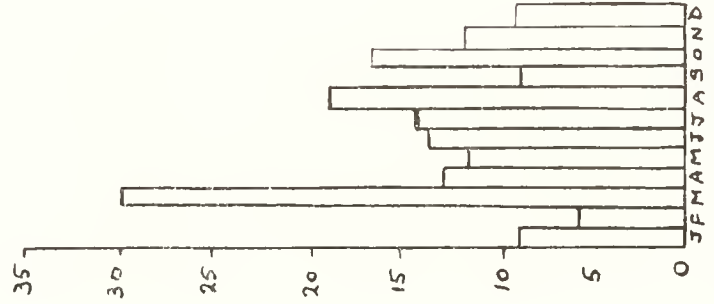
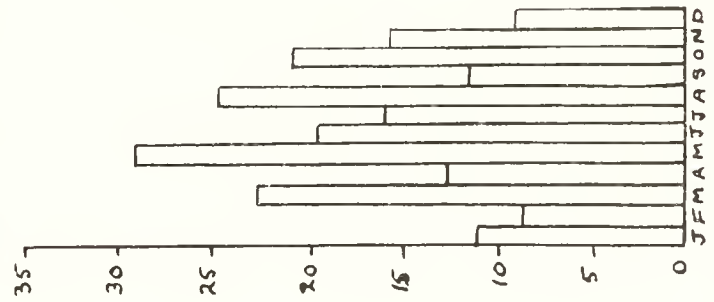
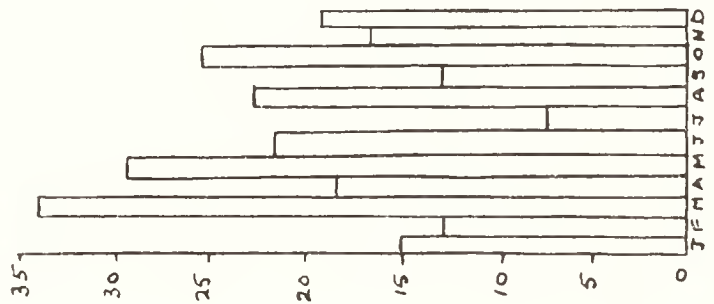
SULPHUR COMPOUNDS BY LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD

January—December, 1963

Month				Town Hall	Beech Hill	Luton High School	Connaught Road
January	...	...	...	3·33	1·19	2·16	2·24
February	...	...	...	1·46	2·40	3·96	2·82
March	...	...	...	2·01	0·86	1·61	3·87
April	...	...	...	1·71	0·65	0·83	2·12
May	...	...	...	0·74	0·69	0·57	1·76
June	...	...	...	0·49	0·34	0·41	1·01
July	...	...	...	0·90	0·31	0·51	2·23
August	...	...	...	0·47	0·48	0·36	1·42
September	...	...	...	0·98	0·49	0·30	0·76
October	...	...	...	1·87	0·59	0·94	1·82
November	...	...	...	2·19	0·83	1·13	2·45
December	...	...	...	1·79	1·30	1·82	2·03

1963

MONTHLY DEPOSITS IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE

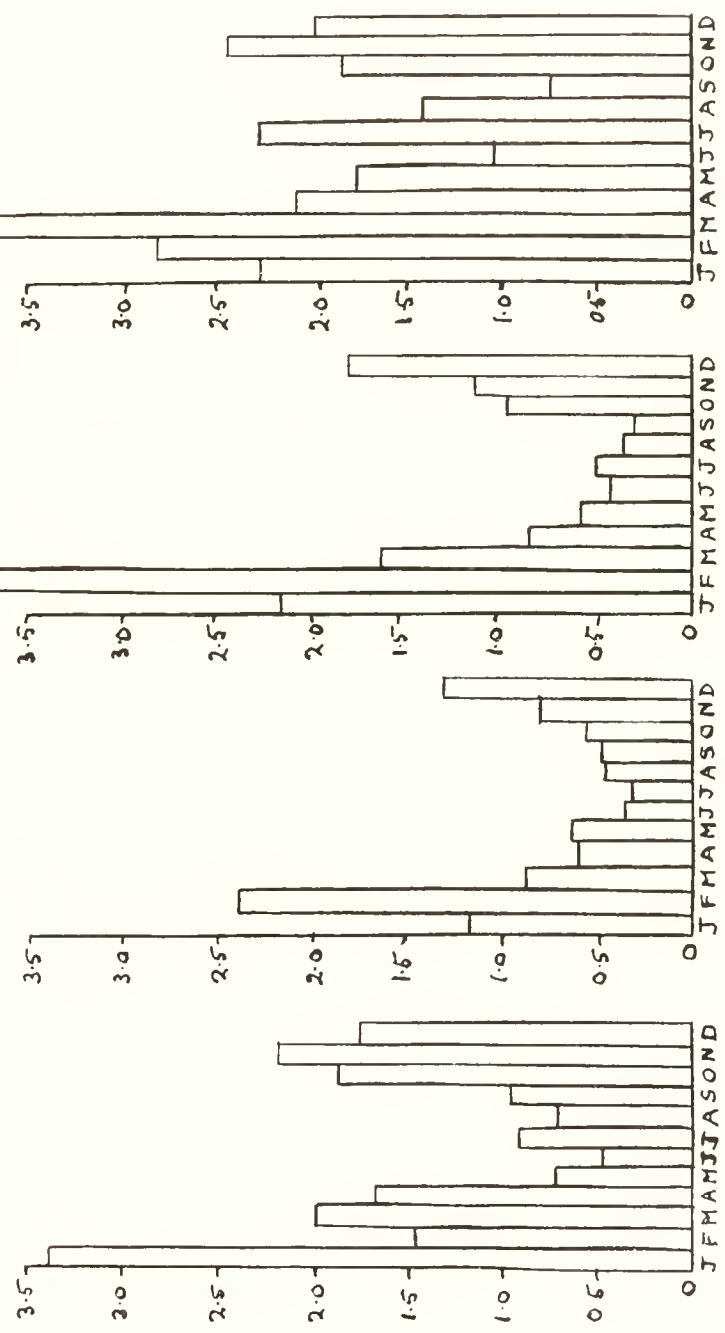
TOWN HALLBEECH HILLHIGH SCHOOLTONS / SQ MILE / MONTH

1963

SULPHUR DIOXIDE BY LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD

TOWN HALL BEECH HILL HIGH SCHOOL CONNAUGHT ROAD

SO₃ IN MG / DAY / 100 SQ CM.



NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

The public continued to show its awareness of the powers conferred on Local Authorities to deal with noise and vibration. Twenty-seven complaints were made on these grounds and a total of 45 visits were paid whilst carrying out investigations. As noises are frequently more conspicuous at night a number of inspections were carried out in the late evening.

The noise level indicator used in investigations has proved most useful in assessing the reasonableness of various complaints. Where these were found to be justified, arrangements to reduce the noises were made with the proprietors of the premises from which they originated. In most cases co-operation was readily proffered and it was only necessary to serve 9 notices during the year, 8 of which were satisfactorily complied with.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Section 38 of this Act is administered by the Public Health Department.

Seven visits were paid to shop premises during 1963, investigating the sanitation and environmental conditions. One notice was served and complied with during the year.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act received Royal Assent on 31st July, 1963. It will come into operation on a date to be appointed by the Minister and indications at the end of the year were that 1st May, 1964, will be the effective date. Amongst other matters the Act will give greater powers to Local Authorities in respect of health, safety and welfare provisions for employees.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act regulates the conditions in which pet animals are kept pending sale. It provides for the licensing of premises from which pet animals are sold and empowers a Local Authority to make conditions regarding the housing and care of the pets. The conditions demanded in the Borough are those recommended by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

There are now 6 licensed pet shops in the Borough compared with 5 in 1962. Twelve visits were paid to these premises to ensure that the requirements of the Act were complied with.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

The purpose of this Act is to ensure that rag flock and other filling materials used in the manufacture of furniture, bedding, soft toys, etc., are of a satisfactory standard of cleanliness. Where such articles are manufactured the Act provides for registration of the premises. Three premises, each concerned with the manufacture of furniture, are registered under the

Act, and 10 visits were paid to the premises for inspection and for the purpose of procuring samples. Seven such samples were obtained and submitted to the Prescribed Analyst and all were satisfactory.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government and the Secretary of State have issued the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1961, prescribing the Analysts to whom samples may be submitted.

LICENSING OF WASTE FOOD PLANTS

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Regulations, 1957, place upon Local Authorities the responsibility of inspecting and licensing waste food boiler plant, the object being to prevent the spread of Foot and Mouth Disease by means of unboiled swill. There are two premises with licensed plant and these were operated satisfactorily throughout the year. Nineteen visits of inspection and supervision were paid.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are two registered offensive trades in the Borough, a fellmonger and a gut scraper.

The fellmonger has continued to operate satisfactorily and without giving cause for complaint. The newly erected Gut Scraping premises situated at the Municipal Abattoir at Toddington Road commenced operations early in the year. It has been satisfactorily maintained and operated and has at all times been free from offence.

Five visits of inspection were made during the year.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

INSPECTIONS

Premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Premises inspected and found satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Premises inspected and found unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Factories where defects were found and referred by H.M. Inspector								15
Reports on action taken sent to H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Number of defects remedied as a result of H.M. Inspector's notifications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities	23	4	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	727	61	33	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	57	53	2	Nil
Total	807	118	35	Nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they are reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	4	3	—	3	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	27	12	—	27	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	15	9	—	—	—
Total	48	25	—	30	—

At the 31st December, 1963, there were 727 factories (mechanical power) and 23 factories (non-mechanical power) on the Register. These figures include 151 hat manufacturers and 51 allied trades. It is noteworthy that in 1947 there were 255 hat manufacturers in the Borough.

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

	Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
		No. of outworkers in list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
FEBRUARY RETURNS	Making, etc., of wearing apparel ...	1,261	—	—	—	—	—
	Box making ...	8	—	—	—	—	—
	Lampshade making	11	—	—	—	—	—
	Other classes of work	199	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	1,479	—	—	—	—	—
AUGUST RETURNS	Making, etc., of wearing apparel ...	1,296	—	—	—	—	—
	Box making ...	16	—	—	—	—	—
	Lampshade making	3	—	—	—	—	—
	All other classes of work ...	163	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	1,478	—	—	—	—	—

Total number of firms employing outworkers who live in the Borough 107

Total number of outworkers employed who live in the Borough ... 1,574

In connection with the above, the following work was undertaken:—

February Returns: 15 lists were forwarded to 13 other Local Authorities in respect of 267 workers.

16 lists were received from 13 other Local Authorities in respect of 50 workers and 3 contractors.

August Returns: 18 lists were forwarded to 13 other Local Authorities in respect of 257 workers.

8 lists were received from 8 other Local Authorities in respect of 94 workers, and 3 contractors.

HOUSING

The houses dealt with under the housing programme since 1954 are classified below:—

Number of houses in confirmed Clearance Areas	...	...	...	360
Number of houses in Clearance Areas awaiting confirmation	...			118
Number of individual unfit houses subject to Demolition or Closing Orders	...	...	...	206
Number of houses dealt with by Certificates of Unfitness by the Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	33
Number of houses purchased by the Corporation for Demolition	...			42
Number of houses demolished or closed by negotiation with Owners				3
				<hr/> 762
Number of houses in Clearance Areas previously dealt with individually	...	...	...	17
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	<hr/>745 <hr/>

During 1963, 10 dwellings and 3 parts of buildings were represented to the Health and Welfare Committee as individually unfit. Fifteen Demolition Orders or Closing Orders were made. One Closing Order was rescinded upon completion of a Schedule of Works to render the house fit.

A Clearance Order and a Compulsory Purchase Order containing 37 unfit houses which were the subject of a Public Inquiry towards the end of 1962 were confirmed. Sixty-four houses in Clearance Areas were represented to the Health and Welfare Committee during the year.

Forty-two houses were demolished during the year, 32 in Clearance Areas, 5 following formal action under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957, and 5 as a result of the Medical Officer of Health's Certificates of Unfitness. In addition, 13 houses were closed as well as 3 parts of buildings. From these houses a total of 27 families comprising 107 persons were rehoused during the year.

In 1962 a phased programme for the clearance of pre-fabricated houses was agreed with the Ministry of Works. These houses which were erected as temporary dwellings in the immediate post-war years with an estimated life of 10 years, had become subject to a variety of defects. The most serious was extreme dampness caused by condensation arising from the failure of the insulation. The construction of these dwellings made effective repair impossible and demolition was the only practicable course. During 1963, 97 houses were dealt with and the families rehoused in permanent dwellings. Eighty-six had already been demolished in 1962 so that at the end of the year, 114 remained to be closed.

Three thousand, two hundred and seventy-six houses were inspected for defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts during the year for which purpose 7,231 inspections were made.

One thousand, six hundred and eighty-six houses were found to have defects which necessitated action under the Public Health Acts, informal action resulting in 1,538 houses being rendered fit or in nuisances being abated.

It was found necessary to serve Statutory Notices in respect of 82 houses. Forty-eight were repaired by the respective owners and a further 30 by the Local Authority on behalf of or in default of the owners.

The facility afforded whereby intending purchasers of houses in the Borough are given an indication of the expected "life" of properties was again much used by the public. Seven hundred and eighty-nine enquiries were made. For these enquiries to be of real benefit it is necessary that the Council should have a well defined clearance programme. The existing programme which was approved by the Minister for the 10 years commencing January, 1956, has entered its later stages and it was necessary to extend it. A survey was carried out during the year and a report submitted to the Health and Welfare Committee; as a result of this report proposals were submitted to the Minister for the demolition of a further 549 houses. Shortly after the end of the year this programme was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

Seventy houses were inspected in connection with applications for Improvement Grants.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

The enforcement of the Corporation's powers for the control of Houses in Multiple Occupation, which are contained in the Housing Act of 1961, proved to be one of the most difficult duties to carry out. A major effort was made with the inspection of these premises, but great difficulty was encountered in securing access to the various lettings. Even when complete inspections have been made considerable time must be spent in the office in preparing schedules of necessary work. Amongst the frustrations met with are the language barrier in the case of coloured immigrants and the tendency of lodging house occupiers to transfer their activities to other premises when faced with an extensive schedule of repairs and installations. Because of these difficulties and additional other duties resulting from new legislation, the Council decided to increase the establishment of Public Health Inspectors by three.

Valuable co-operation has been received from the Fire Service Officers in advising on the provision of fire escapes and fire fighting appliances in the premises. These requirements are incorporated in the notices served.

Five hundred and eighty-three primary inspections and 344 reinspections were paid to Houses in Multiple Occupation during the year. Forty-six notices were served requiring compliance with the Council's standards.

RENT ACT, 1957

Details of Certificates of Disrepair issued and cancelled during the year are shown below:—

PART I**APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR**

(1) Number of applications for certificates	...	...	...	...	14*
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	...	...	...	...	1
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates:—					
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	...	...	9
(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	...	3
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	...	8
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	...	Nil
(6) Number of Certificates issued	...	...	...	...	3

* One application was withdrawn.

PART II**APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES**

						<i>1954 Act</i>	<i>1957 Act</i>
(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
(9) Decisions of Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

MILK

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

No. of persons registered as Distributors ...	...	...	...	294
No. of premises registered as Dairies ...	...	...	...	4

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

No. of Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licences ...	...	...	...	2
No of Dealer's (Tuberculin Tested) Licences ...	...	...	...	2
No. of Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences to use the special designation Pasteurised ...	...	...	...	177
No. of Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences to use the special designation Sterilised ...	...	...	...	263
No. of Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences to use the special designation Tuberculin Tested ...	...	...	...	86

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Luton is a specified area under Section 41 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and all milk sold in the Borough must be either Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised or Sterilised.

Virtually the whole of the milk supply for the town is processed and bottled in two dairy plants, one of which handles more than 30,000 gallons per day. Apart from supplying Luton, milk is distributed from this centre throughout Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire. There are in addition nine depots situated in the Borough from which milk is distributed by roundsmen.

The number of automatic vending machines used for the sale of milk is now 23. A programme of frequent sampling was maintained and the machines subjected to regular inspection. They were found to be kept in satisfactory condition, but trouble was again experienced by the failure of samples of milk to pass the prescribed test. Of 140 samples of milk procured from these sources 10 failed the test and this is too high a proportion to be satisfactory. All these failures were attributable to one supplier and experience has shown that the cause results from over-long storage in the machines. A number of warnings were issued and these culminated in proceedings being instituted under Section 43 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The case was heard on 2nd October, 1963, and the Company pleaded guilty. A fine of £20 plus £7 7s. 0d. costs was imposed. No more failures resulted from further samples by the end of the year.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Designation of Milk	Total Samples Sub- mitted	Methylene Blue Test		Samples Cancelled Statutory Minimum Temperature not reached	Per- centage Satis- factory	Phosphatase Test		Per- centage Satis- factory	Turbidity Test		Per- centage Satis- factory
		Passed	Failed			Passed	Failed		Passed	Failed	
Pasteurised ...	139	139	0	—	100·00	139	0	100·00	9	1	90·00
Sterilised ...	10										
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	304	292	12	—	96·05	303	1	99·67			
Tuberculin Tested ...	14	14	0	—	100·00						

Four hundred and sixty-seven samples of milk were obtained from all sources for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service and 13 of these failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. (See Table on page 102.)

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WASHED BOTTLES AND CHURNS

Seventeen batches consisting of 181 washed milk bottles and four batches totalling 24 churn rinsings were taken for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service during the year. Two batches of milk bottles and one batch of churn rinsings were reported as unsatisfactory. Following checks which were carried out of the respective plants, further batches proved to be satisfactory.

REGISTRATION OF PREMISES USED FOR THE MANUFACTURE, STORAGE OR SALE OF FOOD (FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, SECTION 16)

	Premises on Register 31st Dec., 1962	Condi- tional Appro- vals outstand- ing 31st Dec., 1962	No. of Applica- tions received during 1963	No. of Certifi- cates issued	No. of Condi- tional Appro- vals outstand- ing 31st Dec., 1963	No. of Applica- tions with- drawn during 1963	No. of Premises re- moved during 1963	Total on Register at 31st Dec., 1963
Sale and storage of Ice-Cream ...	440	—	12	11	1	—	9	442
Manufacture of Ice- Cream ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Manufacture of Pre- served Food ...	75	—	1	1	—	—	—	76
Fish Frying and Curing ...	28	1	1	1	—	1	—	29

A total of 4,850 visits was paid to food premises for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations and this figure includes 328 special inspections of registered premises as follows:—

Sale, storage and manufacture of Ice-Cream ...	72
Manufacture of Preserved Food	188
Fish Frying and Curing	68

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Regular supervision of Food Shops was maintained to ensure continued compliance with the Regulations. No serious contraventions were found, but 208 notices were served for various defects and 194 were complied with.

The following table shows the type and number of food shops in the Borough:—

Grocers, Provision Merchants and General Stores	364
Greengrocers	66
Confectioners	98
Cooked Meats Shops	4
Off Licence Premises	37
Bakers	36
Fishmongers	16
Butchers	68
Total	<u>689</u>

The number of mobile shops operated within the Borough again increased during the year. Forty-six of these vehicles are known to the Department and inspections, carried out as opportunity occurs, amounted to 49. Proper control of them would be facilitated were the Ministries of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and Health to use their powers under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, to make regulations for the licensing by the Local Authority of vehicles and stalls engaged in food preparation or sale. So far as is understood however there is no likelihood of such regulations being made in the near future.

Eight tours of inspection of food stalls accompanying the pleasure fair which visits the town periodically during the year were made. All these stalls are now equipped with facilities for personal washing and provided with hot water as required by the Regulations.

FOOD HYGIENE IN CATERING AND OTHER PREMISES

Plans relating to food premises which were submitted to the Borough Engineer for Byelaw approval were examined and amendments necessary to secure conformity with the Food Hygiene Regulations arranged for prior to submission to the Highways and Planning Committee. Visits to the premises were also paid for the purpose of advising proprietors of the type of equipment necessary to secure and maintain a satisfactory hygienic standard.

Seventy-seven visits were made to Social Clubs, 18 in dealing with applications for Justices' Licences. Fifteen of the applications were in respect of renewals and three referred to new Clubs.

As a continuation of the education of food handlers, showings of the film "By Whose Hand" were arranged during the Spring. In a two-week period 36 showings of the film were held at 20 food preparation and handling premises to a total attendance of 871 persons. A course for food handlers was

again held during the year under the auspices of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene. The object is to improve the knowledge and technique of people engaged in food preparation and handling and an examination is held at the conclusion of the course. Thirty-two students attended the course; 28 sat the examination of whom 15 were successful. Other lectures with the aid of films and film strips were also given to the staffs of various food premises, men's and women's clubs and secondary schools.

During the year, 27 new catering premises were established and 22 closed, and at 31st December the number of establishments serving meals and snacks was 445, comprised as follows:—

Restaurants	88
Snack Bars	33
School Canteens	45
School Kitchens only	10
Factory Canteens	55
Canteens serving Snacks only	33
Commercial Hotels and Boarding Houses ...	7
Social Clubs	39
Occasional Catering	25
Public Houses including those serving Snacks ...	110

During the year the undermentioned work was carried out:—

Number of visits and re-visits made	1,771
Number of interviews held	199
Number of letters sent or arrangements made ...	115
Number of letters or arrangements complied with	109
Number of lectures given	51
Number of persons attending lectures	1,144

Work carried out:—

Premises completely redecorated	21
Premises partly redecorated	43
Water heaters installed	5
Walls and ceilings cleansed	19
Wash basins supplied	4
New sinks provided	3
Miscellaneous work	30

Utensil swabbing was carried out in 16 different food premises. The following items of equipment were tested:—

Dinner Plates	...	...	...	...	...	55
Tea Plates	...	...	...	...	...	35
Soup Bowls	...	...	...	...	...	6
Tea Cups	...	...	...	...	...	92
Coffee Cups	...	...	...	...	...	6
Sweet Dishes	...	...	...	...	...	16
Total						210

Out of the 210 swabs taken, 172 returned a total bacteriological count of less than 100 colonies per utensil. Of the remaining 38, 19 returned a count of between 100–200 colonies, 10 between 200–300, 2 between 300–500, 1 between 500–1,000 and 6 over 1,000. In 3 cases faecal *B. coli* was found, but following investigation and advisory action, subsequent tests were satisfactory. Although there is no legal bacteriological standard for crockery and utensils, the figures quoted above are widely accepted by Public Health Departments and form a useful working guide. To be regarded as satisfactory a utensil should have not more than 100 colonies.

ICE-CREAM

Seventy-two visits to ice-cream premises and vehicles were paid for the purpose of inspections, registration and obtaining samples of ice-cream. Ten samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination to check compliance with the Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Regulations, 1959, which require that ice-cream shall contain not less than 5% fat and 7½% milk solids not fat, whilst dairy ice-cream must contain not less than 5% milk fat and no other fat, and 7½% milk solids not fat. All the samples were reported as satisfactory.

Twenty-four samples of ice-cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Twenty-two of these were classed in Grade 1 and are regarded as satisfactory. One sample was placed in Grade 3 and one in Grade 4. Both these samples were of soft ice-cream and were obtained from the same vehicle. A warning was issued to the Depot Manager of the firm concerned, as a result of which special supervision of the vehicle and operative was instituted. An undertaking was received that sterilisation of equipment was being carried out night and morning in accordance with the measures laid down for the maintenance of this type of plant. No failures occurred during the remainder of the year.

Practically all ice-cream sold within the Borough is supplied by large firms distributing on a national scale. Only one small manufacturer continued to operate locally. The number of premises retailing ice-cream increased by 2 during the year.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The establishment of slaughterhouses is controlled by the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, and standards for such premises are laid down in the construction regulations contained in the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958. These Regulations require the Minister to fix an Appointed Day in respect of each Local Authority at which time the construction provisions shall apply. For Luton this day was 1st July, 1962.

The Municipal Abattoir has had a successful year of operation. In March, the Corporation's Slaughtering Contractor terminated his contract and Messrs. W. G. Durrant, who were already carrying on their own business on one floor, formed a Slaughtering Company and were appointed as the Corporation's Contractors. The new arrangement has operated smoothly and efficiently and trade has continued to increase so that it was necessary in the autumn to refuse additional trade in certain instances. As a result of this demand a pig dehairing machine able to deal with 40 pigs per hour was installed and this had the effect of increasing the capacity of the premises substantially. The only obstacle to further increase in trade is the hanging capacity available.

The firm of Gut Scrapers commenced operation at their new premises during the year and the construction of premises for the hide and skin merchants started in December.

MEAT INSPECTION IN SLAUGHTERHOUSES

On 1st October, 1963, the Meat Inspection Regulations came into operation. These Regulations laid down for the first time a compulsory system of meat inspection which it is obligatory for Local Authorities to carry out. A system of meat marking was also introduced and Local Authorities were empowered to charge on a unit basis for the service provided. These charges were discretionary up to a maximum laid down in the Regulations and the Health and Welfare Committee, after considering the cost to the Local Authority of the service provided, decided to charge the maximum permissible. As the Council was already providing a full meat inspection service it was possible to comply with the requirements of the Regulations without undue dislocation of the remainder of the Department's work. This position has largely come about as a result of a decision taken in 1950 to close all but two of the private slaughterhouses then existing, with a consequent lessening of the staff required for effective coverage of meat inspection.

Seven hundred and ninety-seven visits were made to slaughterhouses. The number of animals slaughtered during the year was 30,534 compared with 28,221 in 1962.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	6,656	655	685	14,754	7,784	30,534
Number inspected	6,656	655	685	14,754	7,784	30,534
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	2	—	9	4	2	17
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,567	232	5	206	532	2,542
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci ...	23·57%	35·42%	2·04%	1·42%	6·86%	8·38%
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	—	—	—	32	36
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0·06%	—	—	—	0·41%	0·12%
Cysticercosis:						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	24	—	—	—	—	24
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	25	1	—	—	—	26
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

The incidence of bovine tuberculosis again remained low in keeping with the results observed following the success of the Government policy for the eradication of the disease. No case of tuberculosis was found in the 655 cows inspected and only four cases in other cattle, totalling 6,656, were diagnosed. Details of the origin of the affected animals were forwarded to the Ministry's Divisional Veterinary Officers for the purpose of investigation.

Tuberculosis in pigs again reduced to the lowest figure ever recorded and a percentage incidence of 0·41 is highly satisfactory.

The following table shows the decrease in tuberculosis in the past thirteen years.

PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER INSPECTED AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs
1951	12.43	35.21	0.20	5.27
1952	10.42	26.89	0.17	4.96
1953	9.42	26.45	0.15	4.97
1954	9.03	23.39	0.10	2.40
1955	7.49	13.77	0.13	2.27
1956	7.19	18.15	—	2.14
1957	7.38	11.21	0.42	2.05
1958	7.56	10.86	0.62	3.28
1959	5.84	7.17	—	2.45
1960	1.31	1.54	—	3.65
1961	0.13	0.54	—	1.82
1962	0.02	—	—	1.27
1963	0.06	—	—	0.41

Twenty-six cases of bovine cysticercosis were found, representing a percentage of 0.36 compared with 0.33% in 1962.

TRANSPORT OF MEAT

Virtually the whole of the meat slaughtered in the town is now transported in hanging-type insulated vehicles. A certain amount of frozen meat continues to be transported in metal lined vans where the meat, protected by stockinette wrappers, is laid on the floor. Although this is not ideal, it can safely be said that the standard of meat transport in the town is not only higher than that demanded by the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, but is also better than that proposed in the Code of Practice No. 2 "The hygienic transport and handling of Meat".

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1962	...	20
Applications for Licences considered during 1963	... ..	19
Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1963	...	19

MERCHANDISE MARKS ORDERS

The supervision of food shop premises and market stalls to enforce the labelling provisions of the various Orders is carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the course of their multifarious duties.

Seventy-one visits were paid in connection with the Orders and in most cases compliance with the labelling provisions was observed. Five notices were served however, and all of these were readily complied with. Explanatory pamphlets setting out the shopkeeper's obligations under the Merchandise Marks Orders are available on request.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The amount of unsound food condemned and destroyed during the year comprised:—

<i>No. of Condemnation Notes</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Weight in lb.</i>
1,944	Beef	25,314
	Pork	2,359
	Mutton	571
	Meat other than from Slaughterhouses ...	3,030
	Meat—Canned	2,653
	Sausages and Meat Products	141
	Bacon and Ham	901
	Chicken and Turkeys—Fresh and Canned ...	78
	Fish—Fresh and Canned	1,473
	Fruit—Canned, Dried and Fresh, and Fruit Juices	5,979
	Preserves	302
	Vegetables—Fresh and Canned, and Soups ...	5,184
	Milk and Milk Products, Cream—Fresh and Canned	448
	Ice-cream	29
	Cheese—Fresh and Processed	126
	Flour, Bread, Puddings, Cake and Cake Mixtures, Biscuits	567
	Cereals	81
	Custard, Blancmange, Mousse, Jellies ...	84
	Fresh Eggs	25
	Sauces and Pickles	14
	Beverages	8
	Butter	14
<hr/> 1,944		<hr/> 22 tons 0 cwts 3 qrs 17 lb. <hr/>
		<hr/> 49,381 <hr/>

The above statement includes the weight of entire carcasses and organs of 2 cattle, 9 calves, 4 sheep and 2 pigs.

Meat condemned at the Municipal Abattoir, the slaughterhouse and at butchers' shops in the Borough is collected by an approved contractor who

subjects this material to a steam digestion process. The remainder of the condemned food is disposed of by supervised burial on the Corporation's Airport Tip.

Eight samples of food were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination and all were found to be satisfactory. The facilities afforded by the Public Health Laboratory Service for the examination of specimens are most valuable.

SAMPLING OF FOODS AND DRUGS

The Public Analyst for the Borough is Mr. J. H. E. Marshall, M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.I.C., who writes:—

During the year under review a total of 388 samples were submitted for examination under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. These included 170 samples of milk and of these, 18 samples were deficient in fat and 25 samples were deficient in solids-not-fat. The samples deficient in fat represented part only of large consignments and the average fat content of the total consignment in no case fell below the statutory minimum. The deficiencies in solids-not-fat were indicative of poor quality milk, for in no case was the deficiency due to the presence of added water. It would not be right to deduce that as so many samples of milk out of the number examined were of poor quality that this is typical of the milk in Luton. There is a preliminary examination of the milk by a sorting test and only suspicious sources are subsequently sent to the Public Analyst. On the contrary it would probably be true to say that the milk in Luton is about as good as it could be. No sample of milk showed the presence of penicillin.

The three other articles which were subject to comment were butter—where the consumer suspected margarine—a cough mixture and a sample of whisky. The butter was found to be genuine but showing incipient rancidity, and the cough mixture was not labelled with a quantitative declaration of the active ingredients. However, it is likely that there will soon be new legislation controlling medicines and the ambiguous requirements concerning labelling will be clarified. The whisky contained alcohol to the extent of 65.1 per cent proof spirit and therefore satisfied the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act. Present day whisky is seldom, if ever, less than 70 per cent proof spirit (indeed some free suppliers in the trade give a warranty that no spirits are less than 70 per cent proof spirit). This is presumptive evidence that this whisky contained added water.

Complaint samples examined were a bottle of milk and a bottle of soft drink each of which contained a pad of mould. Another bottle of soft drink was capped with a stopper which had a taint of oil.

New legislation during the year included Bread and Flour Regulations which prescribed permitted ingredients for bread, imposed requirements as to labelling and imposed restrictions on such things as claims for slimming. The Poisons Rules contained many detailed amendments. Soft Drinks Regulations imposed standards of composition and requirements as to labelling.

Nature of Sample	Formal	Informal
Butter	—	5
Meat and meat products	—	17
Confectionery, sweets, etc.	—	6
Fish—canned, and fish and meat pastes	—	18
Fruit—fresh, preserved and canned	—	22
Vegetables—fresh and canned	—	5
Groceries—miscellaneous	—	36
Jam, marmalade, honey, etc.	—	14
Lard, cooking fat and suet	—	14
Margarine	—	3
Milk and milk foods (canned) and cream	—	14
Milk	6	164
Patent medicines and chemical substances	—	17
Sausages and sausage meat	—	5
Temperance drinks and non-alcoholic wines	—	20
Wines, spirits and beers	11	1
Ice-cream	—	10
Totals	17	371
		388

SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF MILK SAMPLES OTHER THAN CHANNEL ISLANDS MILK

Period	No. of Samples Examined	AVERAGES	
		Fat %	Solids not Fat %
January	9	3.78	8.79
February	15	3.52	8.77
March	13	3.80	8.74
Quarter ended 31.3.63 ...	37	3.68	8.76
April	11	3.47	8.47
May	21	3.54	8.42
June	11	3.66	8.84
Quarter ended 30.6.63 ...	43	3.55	8.55
July	18	3.00	8.67
August	16	3.98	8.70
September	5	3.70	8.92
Quarter ended 30.9.63 ...	39	3.48	8.72
October	13	3.70	8.79
November	12	4.16	8.88
December	10	3.59	8.56
Quarter ended 31.12.63 ...	35	3.83	8.75
Year ended 31.12.63 ...	154	3.62	8.68

SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF CHANNEL ISLANDS MILK SAMPLES

The minimum legal standard for Channel Islands Milk is 4% butter-fat.

Month	No. of Samples Examined	AVERAGES	
		Fat %	Solids not Fat %
March	2	4.74	9.48
April	2	4.69	8.73
May	2	6.14	8.94
June	2	4.13	9.10
September	5	5.02	9.29
October	1	5.65	9.40
December	2	5.52	9.35
Year ended 31.12.63 ...	16	5.08	9.15

Samples of milk which failed to satisfy the presumptive standards are set out in the following table. All the samples formed parts of consignments taken in transit from dairy farms, unless otherwise stated.

Sample No.	Formal	Informal	Article	Adulteration or other Irregularity	Action taken
3539		1	Milk	Fat content 2.55%	Average fat contents of total consignments did not fall below statutory minimum in any instance.
3541		1	Milk	Fat content 2.75%	
3542		1	Milk	Fat content 2.80%	
3569		1	Milk	Fat content 2.85%	
3601		1	Milk	Fat content 2.90%	
3605		1	Milk	Fat content 2.60%	
3630		1	Milk	Fat content 2.50%	
3631		1	Milk	Fat content 2.80%	
3633		1	Milk	Fat content 2.10%	
3638		1	Milk	Fat content 2.30%	
3639		1	Milk	Fat content 2.75%	
3665		1	Milk	Fat content 2.90%	
3818		1	Milk	Fat content 2.45%	
3821		1	Milk	Fat content 2.95%	
3628		1	Milk	Fat content 2.60%	One churn only in consignment. Formal Sample and 'Appeal to Cow' samples obtained—See 3643–3645 below.
3643	1		Milk	Fat Abstracted 8%	Formal sample and 'Appeal to Cow' samples following above adverse informal sample. Livestock Husbandry Officer contacted with a view to improving quality of milk.
3644	1		Milk	Fat Deficiency 13%	
3645	1		Milk	Fat Deficiency 13%	
3851		1	Milk	Solids-not-fat content 8.31%	One of consignment of three churns. Formal samples obtained—See 3852 and 3854 below.
3852	1		Milk	Solids-not-fat content 8.42%	Formal samples following adverse informal sample 3851. Farmer interviewed.
3854	1		Milk	Solids-not-fat content 8.43%	

In addition, 22 samples of milk were reported upon as being abnormal. They were deficient in solids-not-fat but the Hortvet Test showed these to be genuine milks.

The following samples were subject to adverse comments by the Public Analyst.

Sample No.	Formal	Informal	Article	Comments by Public Analyst	Action taken
3602		1	Butter	Genuine, but slightly rancid	Complainant suspected margarine. No further action.
3704		1	Glycerine, Lemon and Honey	Sample labelled unsatisfactorily in that the quantities of the active constituents were not declared.	Manufacturer informed.
3838	1		Whisky	This sample contained alcohol to the extent of 65.1% proof spirit and must be regarded as satisfactory but attention is drawn to the present day rarity of whisky being other than 70% proof.	Landlord interviewed. Repeat sample to be obtained later.

**SCHOOL
HEALTH
SERVICE**

LUTON COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL PURPOSES SUB-COMMITTEE

(as at end of 1963)

Mayor

ALDERMAN L. G. BOWLES, C.C., J.P.

Chairman

COUNCILLOR C. A. SINFIELD, J.P.

ALDERMAN F. W. BATES, J.P.

COUNCILLOR T. J. JONES

ALDERMAN H. C. LAWRENCE

COUNCILLOR F. S. LESTER, C.C.

COUNCILLOR G. R. D. FARR

COUNCILLOR J. J. LIKIER

COUNCILLOR S. GONSHOR

COUNCILLOR J. McGRATH

COUNCILLOR C. JEPHSON

COUNCILLOR MRS. K. M. MILNER,
M.B.E., J.P.

COUNCILLOR T. A. JONES, C.C.

COUNCILLOR M. J. PAYNE

Bedfordshire County Council Members

COUNTY ALDERMAN H. G. BRIGHTMAN, J.P. COUNTY COUNCILLOR V. JONES

Co-opted

MRS. E. LYONS

MR. E. J. WALLER

J. A. CORBETT, B.A., Ph.D., *Borough Education Officer*

STAFF

(as at 31st December 1963)

Principal School Medical Officer

R. M. DYKES, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

R. S. COOPER, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers

G. A. ROBERTS, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

E. P. RIGBY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

One Post Vacant

Ophthalmic Surgeon

E. A. BUTTERWORTH, F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S.

Orthopaedic Surgeon

D. LEVI, M.S., F.R.C.S.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon

P. TIMMIS, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

Dental Surgeons

DAPHNE BADHAM, L.D.S., R.C.S.

ROYSTON NEWTON, B.D.S., Birmingham, L.D.S., R.C.S.

One Post Vacant

Part Time (Orthodontics)

M. H. ROBINSON, L.D.S.

Dental Anaesthetist

M. G. L. LUCAS, M.B., Ch.B., F.F.A.

Orthoptist

Post Vacant

*Physiotherapist*H. J. GODFREY, M.C.S.P. (*Part Time*)*Speech Therapist*

MRS. C. M. CANNICOTT, L.C.S.T.

Psychiatrist

H. M. HOLDEN, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.(obst.) R.C.O.G., D.P.M.

Educational Psychologist

MRS. V. E. UNDERWOOD, B.A., Dip. Ed., M.Ed., P.P.

Social Worker

MARY CORTIS, Cert. Child Care

Superintendent School Nurse

MRS. A. E. LANGFORD, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert. H.V.

Senior Clerk

MRS. J. R. BROWNE

BOROUGH OF LUTON

Committee for Education

63-69 Guildford Street,

LUTON.

March, 1964

To the Chairman and Members of the
Committee for Education.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the School Health Service for the year 1963.

The school population increased from 21,266 in 1962 to 22,003 in 1963.

During the year there was an increase in the number of child attendances at orthopaedic, ophthalmic and other special departments of the school clinic. This increase is attributable not only to the growth of the school population in Luton but also to the greater concentration and care now being given to children with special defects. The diminishing incidence of minor ailments in school children on the other hand is reflected in the continued fall in attendance at the minor ailments clinic despite the increase in school population.

A disquieting feature, however, has been the sharp increase in the number of children found to be verminous. In 1962 the number found to be verminous was 340, but in 1963 it was almost doubled (663) an incidence of 3% of the school population. Until 1963 the incidence had remained almost constant in recent years at about 1½%. It is a sad reflection in our modern society that notwithstanding all the social services that are now available there remains a hard core of the population that has even to be washed. The fault lies not so much in the children but in their parents. Despite the fact that the children are cleansed they are quickly re-infested by their parents or by other persons living in the home. Teachers and parents of 'clean' children are not unnaturally becoming alarmed at the increasing risk of contagion.

The selective examination of ten year old children which was continued in 1963, resulted in a great saving of medical officers' time, but placed a greater responsibility on the school nurse and head teacher.

In 1961, the last year in which full inspection of ten year olds was carried out, 1,408 children were examined and 13.28% of these were found to have visual defects requiring treatment, and 9.01% had other defects requiring

treatment. Of 1,744 ten year old children weighed, measured and vision tested in 1963, 17·54% were found to have visual defects requiring treatment. Of 51 of these children subsequently seen by a school medical officer, 13 (only 0·74% of the ten year old group) were found to have other defects requiring treatment. Selective examination would appear, therefore, to have resulted in a failure to ascertain a proportion of 'other defects' and it may be necessary either to amend the system of selection or alternatively to reinstate the full routine intermediate examination of all ten year old pupils.

On the 28th October, 1963, Mr. Royston Newton took up the duties of full-time Dental Surgeon to the School Health Service. Mrs. A. E. Langford, Superintendent School Nurse, retired on the 31st December, 1963. Miss G. Ashley-Biggs, who began duties as Orthoptist on the 1st January, 1963, left on the 8th November, 1963, and for the remainder of the year the Beds. County Council Orthoptist, Miss M. Cross, undertook two sessions weekly. Miss M. Cortis was appointed the Social Worker to the Child Guidance Unit from the 11th February, 1963.

In conclusion I should like to thank the medical, dental, nursing and clerical staff for the high standard of their work throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. DYKES,

Principal School Medical Officer.

POPULATION AND DEPARTMENTS

The school population increased from 21,266 on the 31st December, 1962, to 22,003 on the 31st December, 1963. The numbers of pupils on the registers on the 31st December, 1963, were as follows:—

Primary Schools and Nursery Classes	12,736
Secondary Schools	6,685
Grammar and Technical Schools ...	2,419
Special School	163

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

The medical examination of school children was carried out in accordance with the provision of the School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations, 1953. Infant school entrants are examined at five years of age within their first year at school, and senior pupils at fourteen years of age during their last year at secondary modern school. At the Grammar and High Schools fifteen year old pupils and school leavers between the ages of sixteen and nineteen years are examined.

The periodic examination of junior pupils at ten years of age by a school medical officer was discontinued in November, 1962, and replaced by a system of selection confined to the following categories:—

- (a) Children not previously examined at school.
- (b) Children thought to need investigation or treatment by the head teacher, health visitor, school nurse or Physical Education teacher.

All children of this age group continued to have their eyesight and colour vision tested and their weight and height measured by the health visitor/school nurse.

Pupils who miss a medical examination are examined the following year and all children who are found to have some defect or who require observation are also re-examined the following year. Pupils in Residential Schools outside Luton are seen during school holidays.

The number of inspection sessions averaged 11.1 per week during the school terms.

At periodic medical inspections at schools (excluding the intermediate selective examination), 4,891 children were examined and a further 1,819 were re-examined. Of these 4,891 children examined 1,109 (24.71 per cent) were found to have defects requiring treatment.

SELECTIVE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

Number of children weighed, measured and vision tested	1,744
Number already under treatment for defective vision ...	160
Number referred to School Clinic for vision test ...	156
Number examined by school medical officer	51
Number medically examined who were found to have defects requiring treatment	13

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE CHILDREN INSPECTED

At each routine medical inspection the Medical Officer assesses general fitness. In 1963 0·06 per cent were considered unsatisfactory—as compared with 0·4 per cent in 1962.

Attendance of Parents

The attendance and co-operation of parents at periodic and selective medical inspection was most gratifying as shown in the following table, although the attendance in the third age group was less satisfactory. It is a common experience that many older children prefer to be unaccompanied.

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	88·69%
Leavers	...	...	...	...	...	29·44%
Other Age Groups	...	...	...	...	...	62·50%

SCHOOL NURSES

The work of the school nurse included:—(1) preparation of pupils for medical inspection, i.e. weighing, measuring height and vision testing; (2) assisting the School Medical Officer at medical inspection, e.g., obtaining history from parents, details of home conditions, etc., (3) routine inspections of pupils for cleanliness; (4) assisting at special clinics, e.g., ophthalmic, orthopaedic; (5) home visitation.

A school nurse trained in audiometry, carries out audiometric examinations, prepares moulds for hearing aids, and assists the Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon at his clinic sessions.

School nurses carried out the following work during the year:—

1. Number of attendances at clinics:—

Minor Ailment	...	...	...	...	452
Special	...	...	...	...	872
2. Number of attendances at School Medical Inspection

...	366
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3. Number of visits to schools for:—
 - (a) Head Inspections:

First Visits	...	...	...	...	286
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	36
 - (b) Other Purposes

...	399
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
4. Number of Home Visits

...	230
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Cleanliness

All children attending primary and a proportion of those attending secondary schools were inspected by the school nurse at least once each term. The purpose of these inspections is to discover which children are harbouring headlice and eggs (nits), and to take action on any case of general dirtiness or other condition needing attention (e.g., running ears, plantar warts).

Most head infestation occurred in the children of a few families who were constantly being re-infested from contacts at home.

During the year 46,916 inspections were made and 663 children were found to be verminous (3.01 per cent of the school population). Verminous children were excluded from school and treated, and home visits were made to persuade parents to co-operate.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

Diagnostic and treatment sessions are held at the School Clinic, Dallow Road.

Minor Ailments Clinic—Medical Officer's Sessions—Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Nurses Treatment Sessions—daily.

Dental—daily by appointment.

Ophthalmic—Monday, Tuesday, Friday—4 sessions weekly.

Orthoptic—daily.

E.N.T. Consultant—1 session per month.

Orthopaedic and Surgical Consultant's—1 session per month.

Postural Clinic—at intervals.

Physiotherapy Sessions—Monday and Thursday p.m.

Child Guidance Consultant's Sessions—Tuesday and Thursday, 4 sessions weekly.

Speech Therapy—daily.

Audiometric Testing—2 sessions per week.

Minor Ailments

The treatment of minor ailments is carried out at the School Clinic, Dallow Road. Five Minor Ailment dressing sessions and three Medical Officer's sessions are held each week.

Despite the growth in school population the total attendances at both Medical Officers' and Nurses' Minor Ailment sessions have tended to fall over the past few years as shown below for the five year period 1959–1963.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' SESSIONS

Year	Total Attendances	School Population
1959	2,852	20,323
1960	2,635	20,686
1961	2,551	21,091
1962	2,103	21,266
1963	1,990	22,003

NURSES' DRESSING SESSIONS

Year	Total Attendances	School Population
1959	3,691	20,323
1960	3,214	20,686
1961	3,066	21,091
1962	2,212	21,266
1963	2,055	22,003

One child with scabies was diagnosed and treated, compared with 12 in 1961, and 6 in 1962.

Seventeen children with impetigo were diagnosed and treated, compared with 13 in 1960, 29 in 1961, and 21 in 1962.

As well as the treatment of minor ailments, special examinations were undertaken by medical officers at the School Clinic of children referred from School Medical Inspections, school nurses, teachers, welfare officers and parents.

The total number of attendances during the year, excluding those attending for dental care, was 13,751, of which 3,788 were first visits.

Visual Defects

(1) *Ophthalmic Clinic*

Mr. E. A. Butterworth, F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S., conducted four sessions each week at the School Clinic.

Operative treatment when indicated, was carried out at the Children's Annexe of the Luton and Dunstable Hospital.

				<i>Examined by</i>	
				<i>Ophthalmic Surgeon</i>	
				<i>School Children</i>	<i>Pre-School Children</i>
Total Number of attendances	...	...	...	2,817	670
Number of new cases seen	...	...	...	564	172
Number of return cases seen	...	...	...	1,501	175
Number of prescriptions issued	...	...	...	879	70
Number referred for operative treatment/or investigation	...	...	...	18	24

Vision testing is an integral part of the routine medical examination of school children. Any departure from normal vision, tested by the "E" card for non-reader's or the Snellen's test with letters for readers, was noted, and the child either referred to the eye clinic or re-examined later. A few children had glasses prescribed by opticians.

(2) *Orthoptic Clinic*

Total attendances for year	...	...	...	1,565 school age
				489 pre-school age

(3) *Colour Vision*

The Ishihara test continued to be applied to all children at their ten year old school medical inspection, and to those at school leaving age who had missed it. The importance of this test lies in the fact that children with defective colour vision know at an early age that they will be unsuitable for certain occupations.

During the year 48 boys and 3 girls were found to have defective colour vision.

Orthopaedic and Surgical Defects

Children found at Periodic Medical Inspection or at the Minor Ailment Clinic to have orthopaedic, postural, or surgical defects necessitating specialist advice, are referred to the Consultant Surgeon, who attends the clinic on the first Wednesday of each month. When operation proves to be necessary children are admitted to the Children's Annexe, Luton, or the Westminster Children's Hospital, under the care of the Consultant Surgeon.

As well as the sessions held by the Consultant Surgeon, sessions are also held at intervals by School Medical Officers for the observation and treatment of minor postural defects. From these sources 121 children were referred to the physiotherapist for remedial exercises.

The physiotherapist held three treatment sessions weekly throughout the year, giving groups of children special exercises for orthopaedic defects, principally postural defects of spine or feet.

Number of attendances at sessions held by Orthopaedic Surgeon	...	231
Number of attendances at sessions held by School Medical Officers	...	250
Number of new cases seen during the year	... ..	280
Number of cases on register at 31.12.63	... ..	244
Number of attendances at physiotherapy sessions	... ..	1,267

Particulars of the cases seen and the work undertaken are given below:—

DEFECTS	No. of Cases	No. of Attendances	No. for Exercises	No. of Appliances Ordered	No. of X-rays	No. ref. to Hospital	No. Discharged
Accidents, result of ...	4	10	1	3	2	—	1
Asthma ...	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
Congenital Defects ...	10	10	—	—	—	—	2
Genu Valgum ...	34	52	15	—	1	—	9
Hammer Toes ...	8	10	1	—	—	—	1
Hernia ...	14	14	—	—	—	13	1
Pes Cavus ...	7	13	—	3	—	—	5
Pes Planus ...	29	42	20	3	—	—	15
Pes Valgus ...	10	18	4	7	—	—	5
Pes Varus ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Posture ...	103	144	67	—	—	—	50
Spasticity ...	8	14	—	2	—	—	1
Testicles—High ...	7	11	—	—	—	2	5
Retractile ...	10	10	—	—	—	—	8
Undescended ...	20	27	—	—	—	6	8
Tight Tendons ...	4	10	3	1	1	—	1
Torticollis ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Other Diseases or Defects ...	70	92	9	3	8	19	24
	341	481	121	22	12	41	137

An additional 156 attendances were made by 112 pre-school children referred by Medical Officers from the Child Welfare Centres and Day Nurseries.

Ear, Nose and Throat Defects

Children suffering from these defects are treated at the Minor Ailment Clinic or referred for specialist opinion, after informing the family doctor. Children thought to have defects of hearing are examined at the Central Clinic by audiometry or other special methods. The Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon holds a monthly session at the Central Clinic for children with hearing defects and sees others (e.g., patients with recurrent tonsillitis) at the Luton and Dunstable Hospital and Children's Annexe. The teachers of the deaf attend the consultant sessions at the Central Clinic.

Number of Audiometric Sessions (School Nurse) ...	60
Number of children tested ...	281
Number referred to Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant for further investigation ...	40
Number of E.N.T. Consultant Sessions ...	10
Number of children seen ...	39
Total number of attendances ...	64
Number recommended to be supplied with hearing aids ...	8

In addition 24 pre-school children made 44 attendances, and 9 were recommended to be supplied with hearing aids.

Physical Defects and Delicate Children

Twenty-two sessions were held during the year for the examination of delicate children and children with physical defects. There were 18 new and 4 return cases seen, making a total of 25 attendances.

Children in this group receiving special educational treatment during the year were distributed as follows:—

Home Tuition	...	...	...	...	...	5
Convalescent Home or Open Air School	...	...	...	...	...	8
In Residential Schools for Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	11

Dental Defects

During the year 1,955 teeth were extracted and 1,844 fillings completed by the School Dental Officers. Further details are given in Part IV of the statistical tables on page 144.

Backward Children

During the year 96 sessions were held for the assessment of children referred on account of backwardness. Sixty-two new and 25 return cases were seen, making 104 attendances, and appropriate recommendations regarding extra tuition at school, special educational treatment, or further supervision were made in each case.

The number of children ascertained during the year under section 34 of the Education Act, 1944, as educationally subnormal and requiring special educational treatment was 28. Seven children were considered to need education at Richmond Hill School under informal arrangements. Forty-seven children were admitted to Richmond Hill, of whom 5 were transfers from other areas, 8 were admitted under informal arrangements, and 9 resided in the County area. Fifty children received transport to and from Richmond Hill.

Number of children who were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944	...	...	...	...	...	12
Number of decisions cancelled under Section 57A(2) of the Education Act, 1944	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number reported as needing care after leaving school	...	...	...	...	...	1

Child Guidance Clinic

The staff at the Luton Child Guidance Clinic constitute a team comprising a Consultant Child Psychiatrist attending for four sessions weekly, an Educational Psychologist for six sessions weekly, and a full-time Social Worker.

The staff have recently moved from Gordon Street to the top floor of the School Clinic in Dallow Road. It is hoped that this will lead to better co-ordination with the other branches of the School Health Service.

A child guidance service can be fully effective only where there is continuity in the relationship between parents and members of the staff. In this connection the unit is fortunate in having recruited during the year the services of a social worker with special training in Child Care.

Children are referred by School Medical Officers, Consultants and General Practitioners; in addition, some children are referred by the Juvenile Court.

The children's parents are first interviewed by the social worker with a view to obtaining a full social history and, at the same time, the child is seen by the educational psychologist for appropriate testing. With this information available to him, the psychiatrist interviews the child with his parents. As a result, advice may be given, treatment started or special arrangements made in the child's school. In some cases, residential placement at a Special School may be necessary and a recommendation to this effect is then made to the Education Department.

Treatment is usually given by the psychiatrist or the educational psychologist on a weekly or fortnightly basis, the social worker interviewing the parents. Treatment for emotionally disturbed children is aimed at helping the child to understand his or her problems in a more healthy light, either by means of discussion, or with younger children through the medium of play. Parents are also helped to understand the family problems and if necessary are given support and advice.

In some cases special remedial coaching may be given by the educational psychologist.

The demands made on the psychiatrist's and psychologist's time are such that of necessity treatment cannot always be offered to those who are in need of it. For the majority little can be offered except occasional supportive interviews to parents and children. For some this is enough to help them weather a crisis, but for many it is insufficient. An attempt is being made to meet this difficulty by closer liaison with other interested bodies, such as schools, the probation service and other social agencies.

This problem has not yet been solved. However, a close link has been formed with the probation service and regular meetings are held with probation officers at which problems common to both disciplines are discussed.

There remains the perennial problem that on the whole the children referred to the clinic are those who are most vociferous or who present the greatest social problems to the community. Inevitably a great many disturbed children, whose emotional difficulties are not so spectacular, are missed, although their need for help may be just as great.

Returns for year ended 31st December, 1963:—

Examination by School Medical Officers:—

Number of sessions held	...	...	...	21
Number of children attending	...	...	...	33
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	36

Number of *children* seen at Child Guidance Clinic during the year:—

New Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Old Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Total							<hr/> 115 <hr/>

Number of *attendances* during year:—

First attendances—New Cases	...	...	...	88
Old Cases	...	...	...	27
Subsequent attendances	...	...	...	311
Total				<hr/> 426 <hr/>

Analysis of New Cases seen:—

1. Area—Borough	...	...	...	87
County	...	...	...	1
Total				<hr/> 88 <hr/>

2. Source:—

S.M.O's—Luton	...	...	...	59
(including 4 seen at request of Educational Psychologist)				
Consultants	...	...	...	7
G.Ps.	...	...	...	4
J.Ps. and Probation Officers	...	...	...	8
Children's Department	...	...	...	3
Other Agencies	...	...	...	7
Total				<hr/> 88 <hr/>

3. Reasons for referral:—

Delinquent behaviour (Court Cases)	10
Behaviour problems	26
Stealing	7
Enuresis and/or encopresis	9
Anxiety State	7
Psychosomatic (incl. asthma)	11
Adolescent and sexual difficulties	4
Educational problems	5
School refusal	5
Advice re school placement	4
	<hr/>
Total	88

4. Disposal:—

Consultation only	...	...	...	32
Taken on for treatment	...	...	...	14
Recommended for placement away from home	...	...	...	4
Supervision	...	...	...	38
				—
Total	...	...	...	88
				—

Number of Cases <i>referred</i> during 1963:—	...	...	111
Seen by Psychiatrist	...	...	64
Investigated by E.P. or S.W. and no further action required	...	...	14
Withdrawn or left district	...	...	10
On waiting list 21.12.63	...	...	23

Speech Therapy

Children with speech defects are ascertained by School Medical Officers at routine medical inspections or brought to notice by parents, teachers or medical practitioners. All cases are referred to the speech therapist by the School Medical Officer and after treatment children are discharged by the School Medical Officer.

Children are seen within 2–3 weeks of being referred and receive group and/or individual treatment. An attempt is made to ascertain children at an early age ($3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 years), so that parent guidance can be combined with observation or treatment. Where normal speech patterns are established at an early age the difficulties encountered in learning to read are greatly lessened. The role of physical defects, e.g., deafness, in the causation of speech disorders is constantly borne in mind by the medical staff and speech therapist.

The speech therapist carries out individual case work when visiting schools and conducts one session weekly at Richmond Hill School.

Number of new patients referred during year	...	...	97
Number of new patients seen	...	...	77
Number of old patients seen	...	...	40
Total number of attendances made	...	...	1,519
Number of patients discharged	...	...	43

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

(Children having a disability of mind or body necessitating education by special methods.)

The Local Education Authority have a statutory duty to discover children in their area who, having attained the age of two years, require special educational treatment.

The number of children in special schools for handicapped children at 31st December during each of the past five years is shown below.

	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Deaf	Educationally Subnormal	Epileptic	Maladjusted	Physically Handicapped	Speech	Delicate	Total	% of Total School Population
1959	—	4	6	—	110	1	16	6	1	13	157	0.77
1960	—	4	5	—	116	1	13	10	—	15	164	0.70
1961	2	4	5	—	130	—	16	6	—	11	174	0.82
1962	3	4	5	—	136	1	14	8	—	5	176	0.83
1963	3	5	4	—	151	—	15	11	—	5	194	0.88

The ten categories of Handicapped Pupils defined in the School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations are as follows:—

(a) **Blind Pupils**

“Pupils who have no sight or whose sight is, or is likely to become, so defective that they require education by methods not involving the use of sight.”

Number of blind pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	Nil
Number of blind pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	Nil
Total number of blind pupils in Special Schools for the Blind as at 31.12.63	3

(b) **Partially Sighted Pupils**

“Pupils who by reason of defective vision cannot follow the normal regime of ordinary schools without detriment to their sight or to their educational development, but can be educated by special methods involving the use of sight.”

Number of partially sighted pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	Nil
Number of partially sighted pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	1
Total number of partially sighted pupils in Special Schools for partially sighted children as at 31.12.63	5
Number of partially sighted pupils attending ordinary school	2

(c) Deaf Pupils

"Pupils who have no hearing or whose hearing is so defective that they require education by methods used for deaf pupils without naturally acquired speech or language."

Number of deaf pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	Nil
Number of deaf pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	Nil
Total number of pupils in Special Schools for the deaf as at 31.12.63	4

(d) Partially Deaf

"Pupils who have some naturally acquired speech and language but whose hearing is so defective that they require for their education special arrangements or facilities though not necessarily all the educational methods used for deaf pupils."

Number of partially deaf pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	Nil
Number of partially deaf pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	Nil
Total number of pupils in Special Schools for Partially Deaf Children as at 31.12.63	Nil
Number of pupils attending Unit for Partially Hearing Children at Hitchin Road J.M. as at 31.12.63 (including 1 county child)	3
Number of pupils attending Unit for Partially Hearing Children at Legrave I. as at 31.12.63 (including 1 county child)	5
Number of pupils with hearing aids attending other Luton schools	27

(e) Educationally Subnormal Pupils

"Pupils who, by reason of limited ability or other conditions, resulting in educational retardation, require some specialist form of education, wholly or partly in substitution for the education normally given in ordinary schools."

Number of Educationally Subnormal Children newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	28
Number of Educationally Subnormal Children admitted to Richmond Hill School during the year	25
Number of children admitted to Richmond Hill School under informal arrangements	8
Number of Educationally Subnormal Children admitted to Special Residential Schools	1

Number of children attending Special Residential Schools under informal arrangements at 31.12.63	...	...	1
Total number of children on Register at Richmond Hill Special School at 31.12.63 (including 29 children residing in county area)	...	...	163
Total number of Educationally Subnormal Children attending Special Residential Schools at 31.12.63	...	...	16

(f) Epileptic Pupils

"Pupils who by reason of epilepsy cannot be educated under the normal regime of ordinary schools without detriment to themselves or other pupils."

Number of epileptic pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of epileptic pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Total number of epileptic pupils in Special Schools for epileptic children at 31.12.63	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

(g) Maladjusted Children

"Pupils who show evidence of emotional instability or psychological disturbance and require special educational treatment in order to effect their personal, social or educational readjustment."

Number of maladjusted pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of maladjusted pupils admitted to Special Schools etc., for maladjusted children during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total number of maladjusted pupils in Special Schools, Hostels, etc., as at 31.12.63	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

(h) Physically Handicapped Pupils

"Pupils not suffering solely from a defect of sight or hearing who by reason of disease or crippling defect cannot, without detriment to their health or educational development, be satisfactorily educated under the normal regime of ordinary schools."

Number of physically handicapped pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of physically handicapped pupils admitted to Residential Special Schools during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total number of physically handicapped pupils in Residential Special Schools as at 31.12.63	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

(i) Pupils Suffering from Speech Defect

“Pupils who on account of defect or lack of speech not due to deafness, require special educational treatment.”

Number of pupils with speech defect newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of pupils with speech defect admitted to Special Schools during the year	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Total number of children with speech defect in Special Schools as at 31.12.63	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

(j) Delicate Pupils

“Pupils not falling under any other category who by reason of impaired physical condition need a change of environment, or cannot, without risk to their health or educational development, be educated under the normal regime of ordinary schools.”

Number of delicate pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of delicate pupils admitted to Special Open Air Schools during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total number of delicate pupils in Residential Open Air Schools as at 31.12.63	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

B.C.G. VACCINATION

(Circulars 22/53, 72/49 and 7/59)

The B.C.G. vaccination of school children aged 13 against tuberculosis which was introduced in 1957, was continued in 1963, using the British freeze-dried vaccine (Glaxo). The number of children attending Local Education Authority Schools in this age group (children born between 1st September, 1949, and 31st August, 1950), totalled 1,870 and of this number 1,449 were skin tested (Heaf test). At the subsequent readings, 1,317 children showed a negative reaction and received B.C.G. vaccination. There were 24 absentees and the remaining 132 (9.1%), gave positive reactions, indicating past or present tuberculosis infection, and were referred to the Chest Clinic for an X-ray and investigation.

Number of children in age group	...	...	...	1,870
Number accepting invitations for skin test	...	...	...	1,473
Number who attended for skin test	...	...	...	1,449
Number of absentees	...	...	...	24
			————	1,473

Number of negative reactors	...	...	...	...	1,317
Number of positive reactors	...	...	...	...	132
Number who failed to attend reading of skin test	...				—
					1,449
Number of negative reactors who received B.C.G.	...				1,317
Number of positive reactors referred to Chest Clinic	...				132
Number of positive reactors who attend Chest Clinic	...				129
Number of positive reactors who failed to attend Chest Clinic	...	...	...	...	3
					132
Number of positive reactors already known to Chest Clinic	...	...	...	...	4
Number of positive reactors recalled for further examination	...	...	...	...	8
Number of positive reactors found to have tuberculous infection	...	...	...	...	Nil

Year	No. of 13-year old children in L.E.A. Schools	No. Tuberculin Tested	No. Positive	No. Negative	% of Positives in Tested Groups
1958	1,696	970 (57.1%)	83	887	8.6
1959	2,086	1,087 (52.1%)	70	1,017	6.4
1960	1,950	1,603 (82.2%)	99	1,504	6.2
1961	2,111	1,275 (60.4%)	104	1,171	8.2
1962	2,056	1,554 (75.6%)	110	1,444	7.1
1963	1,870	1,449 (77.4%)	132	1,317	9.1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The number of confirmed cases of infectious disease in school children during the last five years is shown in the following table:—

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Scarlet Fever	17	14	19	6	9
Whooping Cough	21	16	3	—	11
Measles	474	187	599	692	364
Poliomyelitis:					
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	2	24	—	3	17
Infective Hepatitis	1	6	9	1	1
Paratyphoid	—	1	—	—	—
Other Infectious diseases	5	1	3	3	—

NURSERY SCHOOLS AND NURSERY CLASSES

The two Nursery Schools, Dallow Road and Hart Hill, provided 165 places for children aged 3-5 years. The Nursery Classes at Beechwood Infants' School provided a further 60 places for children aged 3-5 years. The Leagrave Nursery Class provides 20 places with 25 children attending, 15 full-time, 5 in the morning and 5 in the afternoon. The Nursery Schools and Classes are visited regularly by school nurses and at least twice each term by a medical officer who examines all new entrants and those under observation.

PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK IN SCHOOLS

The total number of schools with self-contained kitchen/dining rooms remains at 35. These are situated at the following schools:—

Ashcroft C.S.	Hart Hill Nursery	Rotheram
Beech Hill C.S.	Hart Hill Primary	St. Joseph's R.C. Junior
Beechwood C.P.	Luton High	St. Joseph's R.C. Infants'
Chantry C.P.	Icknield C.S.	St. Margaret's R.C.
Challney C.S.	Leagrave Infants'	Sacred Heart R.C.
Crawley Green C.P.	Leagrave Junior	Stopsley C.S.
Dallow Nursery	Maidenhall	Stopsley C.P.
Dunstable Road C.P.	Meads Infants'	Surrey Street
Farley C.P.	Norton Road	Technical
Ferrars C.P.	Ramridge	Tennyson Road C.P.
Luton Grammar	Richmond Hill	Whipperley
Halyard		William Austin

The Tennyson Road School kitchen continues to cater for the pupils attending the Christ Church Primary School and the Queen Square Junior Boys' School. Scholars are conveyed by a special bus from the schools to this dining centre.

Container meals are received by the following school departments:—

From Challney C.S. School kitchen—Denbigh Road Secondary and Junior Mixed Schools.

From Hart Hill C.P. School kitchen—St. Matthew's Primary Schools.

From Icknield C.S. School kitchen—Chapel-Langley C.S. School, Hitchin Road Secondary and Primary Schools, Old Bedford Road C.S. School and Denbigh Road Infants' School.

From Maidenhall C.P. School kitchen—the Infants' section of Norton Road Primary School.

Plans are well in hand for a self-contained kitchen with dining accommodation to serve the Denbigh Road Secondary and Primary Schools.

An alternative menu has been introduced in three Secondary Schools and it is hoped to extend this type of service to other Secondary Schools.

The following meals were served in the financial year 1962-63:—

(a) Meals for scholars paying	...	...	...	1,856,081
(b) Meals for scholars free	...	...	...	79,775
(c) Meals for teaching staff paying	...	...	...	42,637
(d) Meals for teaching staff on duty free	...	...	...	80,184
(e) Meals supplied to kitchen and canteen staffs	78,287

Total meals served 1962-63	2,136,964
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(Comparative figure for 1961-62	2,065,478)
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The annual return to the Ministry of Education gave the following statistics for meals and milk provided in Maintained Schools during one day in October, 1962 and 1963:—

		<i>Oct. 1962</i>	<i>Oct. 1963</i>
Number of children in attendance at school	...	19,923	20,111
Number of children receiving meals for payment		10,140	11,082
Number of children receiving free meals	...	380	400
Number of children receiving milk	...	14,399	15,133
Percentage of children receiving meals	...	52.80	57.09
Percentage of children receiving milk	...	72.27	75.24

One third of a pint of milk has remained the permitted daily quantity of milk to be provided for each child.

CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS AND SCHOOL WELFARE OFFICERS

The efficient conduct of the School Health Service depends in large measure on the close co-operation between doctors, nurses and teachers. Teachers are encouraged to bring to the notice of the school medical officer children whose general condition, behaviour, lack of progress in school etc., indicates the need for medical advice.

The co-operation of teachers and others connected with the welfare of children is greatly appreciated.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

Before a child starts in employment or within 14 days of his taking employment he must be medically examined to ensure that the employment will not be prejudicial to his health or physical development, and that it will not render him unfit to obtain proper benefit from his education.

Re-examination every six months is required during the course of employment.

Number of children examined by School Medical Officer and passed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244
Number of children re-examined by School Medical Officer and passed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Number of children examined by School Medical Officer and refused certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>271</u>

Number of children licensed during 1963 was 237 (including 3 children residing in County area and working within the Borough) and the nature of the employment was as follows:—

Newspaper deliveries	...	...	...	...	...	...	159
Errand Boys, Shop Assistants, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	78

Six children were examined under the Children's and Young Persons' Act, 1933, in connection with employment of children in entertainment.

PART I. MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS

Table A

PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age groups inspected (By year of birth)	No. of pupils inspected	PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED				Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin).		
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1959 and later	151	148	98.01	3	1.99	1	19	19
1958	332	332	100.0	—	—	27	38	44
1957	1,509	1,509	100.0	—	—	148	179	274
1956	290	290	100.0	—	—	32	28	58
1955	169	169	100.0	—	—	21	17	35
1954	116	116	100.0	—	—	15	19	31
1953	94	94	100.0	—	—	11	8	17
1952	81	81	100.0	—	—	12	9	19
1951	202	202	100.0	—	—	30	35	61
1950	113	113	100.0	—	—	18	19	31
1949	515	515	100.0	—	—	78	62	131
1948 and earlier	1,319	1,319	100.0	—	—	300	131	389
TOTAL ...	4,891	4,888	99.94	3	0.06	693	564	1,109

Table B
OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	1,244
Number of Re-inspections	4,244
TOTAL	5,488

Table C
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	15,639
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ...	663
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2) Education Act, 1944) ...	249
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(3) Education Act, 1944) ...	—

PART II. DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR

Table A
PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)				Periodic Inspections			
					Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total
4	Skin	T	O		9	38	13	60
					26	7	6	39
5	Eyes—(a) Vision	T	O		207	378	108	693
					380	95	53	528
	(b) Squint	T	O		48	11	10	69
					8	2	1	11
	(c) Other	T	O		1	3	—	4
					2	—	2	4
6	Ears—(a) Hearing	T	O		19	6	9	34
					37	4	6	47
	(b) Otitis Media	T	O		9	5	2	16
					88	8	9	105
	(c) Other	T	O		1	3	3	7
					3	—	1	4

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)				Periodic Inspections			
					Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total
7	Nose and Throat	T	O		50	14	9	73
					353	49	50	452
8	Speech	T	O		8	3	11	22
					34	3	6	43
9	Lymphatic Glands	T	O		17	1	2	20
					160	25	27	212
10	Heart	T	O		—	—	2	2
					11	6	1	18
11	Lungs	T	O		—	4	1	5
					56	15	10	81
12	Developmental— (a) Hernia	T	O		6	1	2	9
					4	2	2	8
		T	O		4	13	10	27
					107	39	49	195
13	Orthopaedic— (a) Posture	T	O		6	43	18	67
					50	81	26	157
		T	O		16	10	11	37
					109	50	21	180
14	Nervous System— (a) Epilepsy	T	O		19	26	12	57
					91	39	10	140
		T	O		—	—	—	—
					4	3	1	8
15	Psychological— (a) Development	T	O		—	1	5	6
					11	6	3	20
		T	O		—	—	1	1
					13	2	5	20
16	Abdomen	T	O		36	3	8	47
					112	17	9	138
		T	O		2	3	2	7
					22	6	8	36
17	Other	T	O		—	2	2	4
					20	29	19	68

Table B

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		Pupils requiring Treatment (3)	Pupils requiring Observation (4)
4	Skin	116	—
5	Eyes—(a) Vision ...	15	4
	(b) Squint ...	2	—
	(c) Other ...	39	1
6	Ears—(a) Hearing ...	17	1
	(b) Otitis Media	6	1
	(c) Other ...	8	1
7	Nose and Throat ...	22	2
8	Speech	22	1
9	Lymphatic Glands ...	3	1
10	Heart	—	1
11	Lungs	2	2
12	Developmental— (a) Hernia ...	—	1
	(b) Other ...	1	1
13	Orthopaedic— (a) Posture ...	3	—
	(b) Feet ...	4	—
	(c) Other ...	4	—
14	Nervous System— (a) Epilepsy ...	—	—
	(b) Other ...	8	2
15	Psychological— (a) Development	3	—
	(b) Stability ...	10	5
16	Abdomen	—	—
17	Other	298	15

**PART III. TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(including Nursery and Special Schools)**

Table A**EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT**

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	76
Errors of refraction (including squint)	2,057
TOTAL	2,133
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	879

Table B**DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT**

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment:—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	5
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	601
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	10
Received other forms of treatment	57
TOTAL	673
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:—	
(a) in 1963	7
(b) in previous years	27

Table C**ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS**

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	154
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ...	109
TOTAL	263

Table D

DISEASES OF THE SKIN

(excluding uncleanness, for which see Table C of Part I)

							Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—(a) Scalp	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Body	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	63

Table E

CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

			Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	...	...	115

Table F

SPEECH THERAPY

			Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	...	...	117

Table G

OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

					Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	...	...	...	...	741
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	...	...	...	...	8
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	...	...	...	...	1,317
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above— Orthoptics	...	...	...	...	1,565
TOTAL (a)-(d)	...	...	...	...	3,631

PART IV. DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

(A) Dental and Orthodontic Work:—

1.	Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—				
	(a) At Periodic Inspections	2,627	} Total 1	...	3,783
	(b) As Specials	1,156			
2.	Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	2,407
3.	Number offered treatment	...	...	...	1,961
4.	Number actually treated	...	...	...	1,448

(B) Dental Work (other than orthodontics):—

1.	Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment excluding those recorded at (c) 1 below	...	...	...	3,308
2.	Half days devoted to:—				
	(a) Periodic (School) Inspections	17	} Total 2	...	455
	(b) Treatment	438			
3.	Fillings:—				
	(a) Permanent Teeth	1,547	} Total 3	...	1,924
	(b) Temporary Teeth	377			
4.	Number of Teeth Filled:—				
	(a) Permanent Teeth	1,477	} Total 4	...	1,844
	(b) Temporary Teeth	367			
5.	Extractions:—				
	(a) Permanent Teeth	413	} Total 5	...	1,955
	(b) Temporary Teeth	1,542			
6.	Number of general anaesthetics given for extractions	...			796
	Number of half days devoted to the administration of general anaesthetics by:—				
	(a) Dentists	—	} Total 6	...	78
	(b) Medical Practitioners	78			
7.	Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	...	...		21
8.	Other operations:—				
	(a) Crowns	2	} Total 8	...	614
	(b) Inlays	—			
	(c) Other Treatment	612			

(C) Orthodontics:—

1.	Number of attendances made by pupils for orthodontic treatment	...	...	...	...	364
2.	Half days devoted to orthodontic treatment	...	...			43
3.	Cases commenced during the year	...	...	...		48
4.	Cases brought forward from the previous year	...	...			41
5.	Cases completed during the year	...	...	...		24
6.	Cases discontinued during the year	...	...	...		6
7.	Number of pupils treated by means of appliances	...				46
8.	Number of removable appliances fitted	...	...	...		49
9.	Number of fixed appliances fitted	...	...	...		—
10.	Cases referred to and treated by Hospital Orthodontists					1

HANDICAPPED PUPILS REQUIRING EDUCATION AT SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR BOARDING IN BOARDING HOMES

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1963	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Hearing	Physically Handicapped	Delicate	Maladjusted	Educationally Subnormal	Epileptic	Speech Defect	Total Cols. 1-10
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A Number of handicapped pupils assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	35	—	—	38
B (i) Children included at A newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	27	—	—	29
(ii) Children assessed prior to 1st January, 1963 newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	8	—	—	11
TOTAL (B(i) and B(ii)) ...	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	35	—	—	40
C On or about 20th January, 1964, handicapped pupils from the Authority's area:—											
(i) Requiring places in special schools—											
TOTAL (a) day ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
(b) boarding ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	—	—	9
(ii) Included at (i) had not reached the age of 5 and were awaiting—											
(a) day places ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding places ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(iii) Included at (i) who had reached the age of 5 but whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school—											
(a) day places ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding places ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
D (i) On the registers of—											
(1) maintained special schools as—											
(a) day pupils ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134	—	—	134
(b) boarding pupils ...	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	15	—	—	20
(2) non-maintained special schools as—											
(a) day pupils ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding pupils ...	2	3	4	—	8	5	3	1	—	—	26
TOTAL ...	2	5	4	—	10	5	4	150	—	—	180
(ii) On the registers of independent schools under the arrangements made by the Authority ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	1	—	—	10
TOTALS (D(i) and D(ii)) ...	2	5	4	—	11	5	12	151	—	—	190
(iii) Boarded in homes and not already included under (i) and (ii) above ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
TOTALS (D(i), (ii), and (iii))	2	5	4	—	11	5	13	152	—	—	192

	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Hearing	Physically Handicapped	Delicate	Maladjusted	Educationally Subnormal	Epileptic	Speech Defect	Total Cols. 1-10
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
E On or about 20th January, 1964, handicapped pupils (irrespective of the areas to which they belong) being educated under arrangements made by the Authority in accordance with Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944:—											
(i) in hospitals	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
(ii) in other groups (e.g. units for spastics, convalescent homes)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(iii) at home	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2

CHILDREN FOUND UNSUITABLE FOR EDUCATION AT SCHOOL

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1963:—

(i) Number of children who were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944 ...	12
(ii) Number of reviews carried out under the provisions of Sec. 57A of the Education Act, 1944	1
(iii) Number of decisions cancelled under Section 57A(2) of the Education Act, 1944	—

APPENDIX I

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS AND ENTRANTS TO TRAINING COLLEGES

The Minister of Education Circular 249, 1952, requires that all candidates applying for admission to training colleges and university departments of education, and all entrants to the teaching profession, be medically examined. An X-ray examination of the chest is also compulsory for those entering the teaching profession. During the year 207 examinations were made in accordance with the provisions of the above Circular and X-ray examinations were arranged where necessary.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF STAFF OF CORPORATION DEPARTMENTS FOR ENTRY INTO SUPERANNUATION OR SICK PAY SCHEMES

Departments concerned:—

Airport	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Baths	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Borough Architect's	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Borough Engineer's	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Borough Treasurer's	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Civil Defence	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
Health and Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Highways	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Housing	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Market	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Parks	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Public Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Public Library	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Sewage	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Town Clerk's	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Transport	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
TOTAL							540

APPENDIX II

CREMATIONS

The Medical Officer of Health, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, and the Assistant Medical Officers, act as Medical Referees to the Crematorium, which is situated at The Vale, Stopsley, Luton.

During the year the total number of cremations was 1,244 of which 659 were Luton residents. This latter figure represents 47·9 per cent of the total deaths registered in the Borough in 1963.

**AN ENQUIRY INTO
HOME ACCIDENTS**

APPENDIX III

AN ENQUIRY INTO HOME ACCIDENTS

An enquiry into home accidents in Luton was carried out between the 1st July, 1958 and the 30th June, 1959. The intention was to try to ascertain the incidence of home accidents and if possible to prescribe broad principles for their prevention. Since the number of accidents had to be related to the age structure of the population the findings of the enquiry have been delayed pending publication of the 1961 Census.

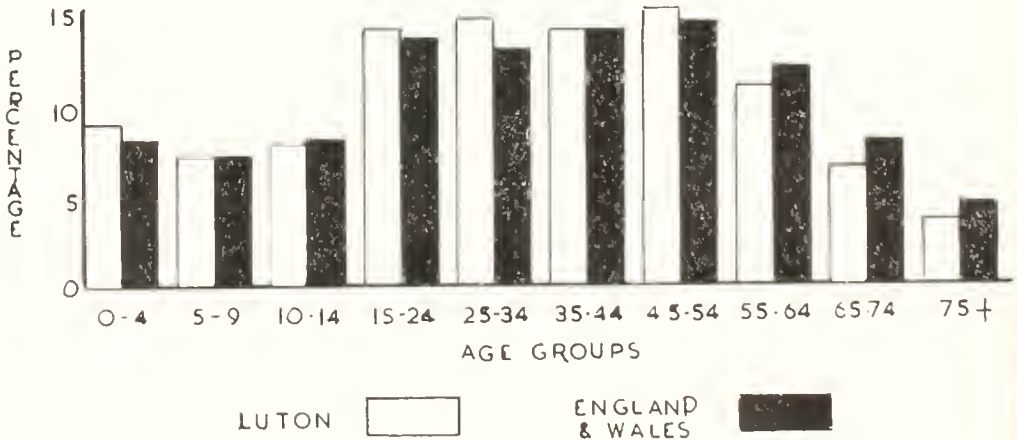
Scope of Enquiry

For the purpose of the enquiry home accidents were defined as "all accidental injuries other than those sustained at work or as a result of road traffic accidents for which medical attention was sought or which necessitated admission to hospital".

Population at Risk

Luton has grown very rapidly since the war. Between the 1951 Census and the 1961 Census the population increased by 21,202 or 19.2% and reached a figure of 131,583. The age structure of the population in Luton is younger than that for England and Wales. (Fig. 1).

FIG. 1. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
(1961 CENSUS)



Method

An enquiry of this kind requires the co-operation of both hospital staff and general medical practitioners.

All accidents needing hospital treatment are seen at the accident unit of the Luton and Dunstable Hospital where they are recorded in an accident register. Weekly visits were made to the unit to obtain the information necessary for the follow up.

So far as the medical practitioners were concerned it was realised that it would not be possible to obtain the co-operation of all doctors practising in the town, and it was decided to invite the co-operation of (a) a large group practice of seven doctors (b) a medium sized group of three, and (c) a single-handed practitioner.

The family doctors who agreed to participate were asked to keep accident registers in which the relevant data could be recorded.

From the information obtained from the registers home visits were made by members of the health visiting and nursing staff of the department and an enquiry form completed for each accident.

Content of Enquiry

A total of 4,398 cases was investigated. Of these 479 were considered to be outside the scope of the enquiry and 185 were also excluded due to unsuccessful follow up. In the final analysis therefore, 3,734 home accidents were included. Of this number, 3,481 (93%) were hospital cases, 251 (7%) were recorded by general practitioners, and two were obtained from the coroner.

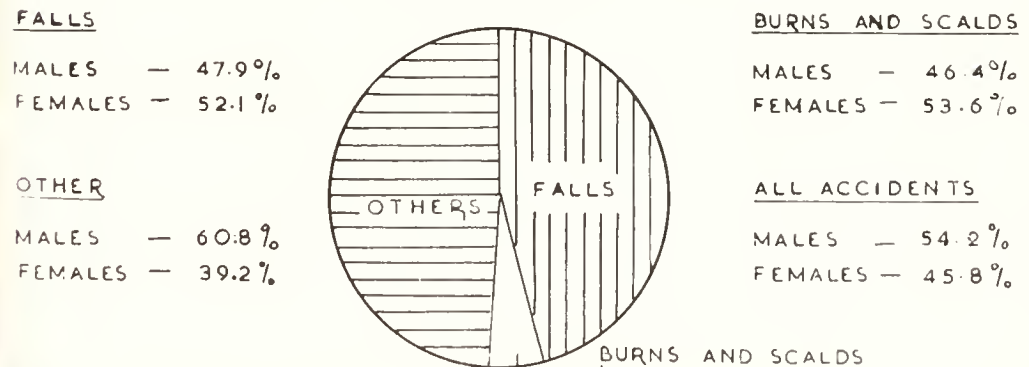
Comparative Studies

For the purpose of analysis and study accidents were divided into three groups: (a) falls (b) burns and scalds (c) others. These were classified according to three places of occurrence: (i) in the home (ii) within the curtilage of the home and (iii) outside the home.

The final figure of 3,734 cases comprising 2,025 males and 1,709 females gave accident rates per 1,000 population of 30.6 and 26.1 respectively. By far the highest incidence of accidents occurred in the younger age groups, the rate per 1,000 population at 1-4 years being 74.2 and at 5-14 years 72.5. The next highest incidence was 21.1 in the over 75 years group.

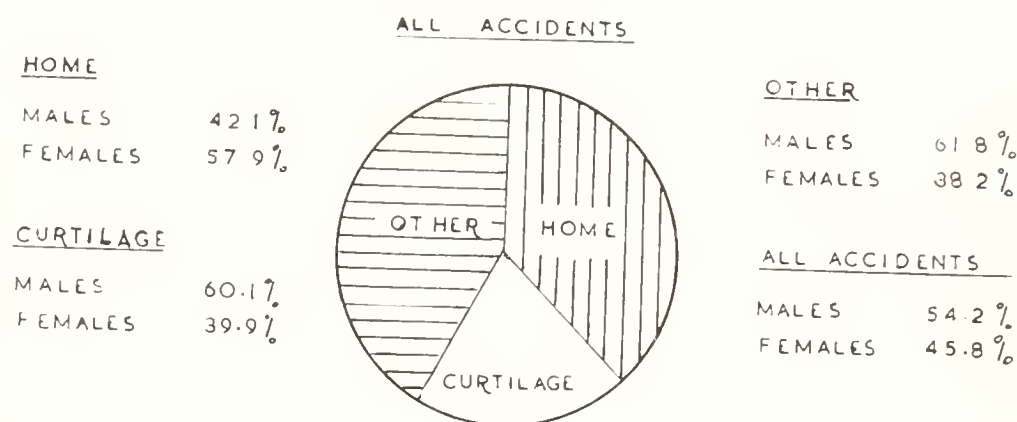
Falls accounted for 1,708 accidents equivalent to 46% of the total, whilst only 168 (4.5%) were burns and scalds. (Fig. 2.)

FIG. 2.
ALL ACCIDENTS



The place of occurrence was as expected in two respects viz. more females than males suffered accidents inside the home (58% females as against 42% males) whereas more males than females had accidents within the curtilage of the home (60% males as against 40% females). (Fig. 3.)

FIG. 3.



Fatal Accidents

There were 13 fatal accidents, four in males and nine in females, giving a mortality rate of 0.1 per 1,000 population. Falls accounted for 12 and one was caused by drowning. All the falls were in persons over the age of 60 years, 11 happened inside the home and one within the curtilage of the home.

Age and Sex Distribution

The accident rate in males (30.6 per 1,000 population) exceeded that in females (26.1). The rate in males was higher in all age groups up to 44 years, but beyond this age the accident rate was higher in females.

(a) Pre-School Children (0-4 years)

There were 703 accidents recorded in pre-school children, 415 boys and 288 girls, equivalent to 19% of all cases. As expected there was no difference in sex incidence at 0-1 years, but at 1-4 years accidents in boys exceeded those in girls in a ratio of 3:2.

Of the total accidents in this age group 327 were due to falls. These were fairly evenly distributed between 2 and 5 years of age with a slight predominance in boys. Burns and scalds numbered 57 (8%) of which 24 were in children aged 1-2 years (21 boys and 3 girls). Of the remaining 319 accidents the distribution and sex ratio was similar to that of falls.

As one would expect in this age group 60% of the accidents were in the home and another 24% within the curtilage of the home.

(b) School Children (5-14 years)

Accidents in school children numbered 1,383 or 37% of the total. The ratio of boys to girls was 3:2 the same as that in the 1-4 group.

Burns and scalds accounted for 2.2% of all accidents in this age group, falls for 49% and all other accidents for the remaining 49%. In falls the accident ratio of boys to girls was again about 3:2, but for both burns and scalds and other accidents the ratio of boys to girls was nearer 2:1.

Most of the accidents in this age group (64%) occurred outside the curtilage of the home i.e. in play or at school.

(c) Young Persons and Adults (15-59 years)

Accidents in this age group formed about 37% of the total cases in the enquiry and were almost equally divided between males and females. In the 14-44 years group burns and scalds accounted for 6% of all accidents, falls 33%, whilst 61% were due to other causes.

At 45-59 years the proportion of burns and scalds was 3.5% of cases in this age group, falls contributed 49% and other causes 47.5%. Women were more prone to falls than men in the ratio of 4:1.

Accidents within the home showed an excess of females over males in the 15-59 group of 2:1.

(d) Elderly Persons (60 years and over)

This age group produced about 7.5% of all accidents and there was again a marked excess in females—a ratio of three females to one male. Falls accounted for 70% of all accidents in this age group. Most of these happened to women in the home. Of the remaining accidents 2% were burns and scalds and 28% were due to other causes.

Age Group	No. of accidents	Percentage of total accidents	Rate per 1,000 population in age group		
			Male	Female	All
0- 1	47	} 18.82	16.9	18.1	17.5
1- 4	656		86.5	63.3	74.2
5-14	1,383		87.7	53.3	72.5
15-44	993	} 36.59	18.8	17.4	18.1
45-59	373		9.4	17.6	13.6
60-74	191		6.4	18.6	13.4
75 & over	91	} 7.55	19.4	21.9	21.1

The two major groups of accidents (falls and other causes) show a remarkably similar age distribution pattern. In the age group 1-4 years there is a high accident incidence in the home, and at 5-15 years the incidence peak for both accident groups is, as would be expected, outside the curtilage of the home. Thereafter there is a fall in incidence in both groups until the 70+ age is reached when the accident rate of falls in the home rises sharply once more. (Figs. 4 and 5).

FIG 4. FALLS BY AGE GROUP AND SITE
(INCIDENCE PER 1000 POP^M IN AGE GROUPS)

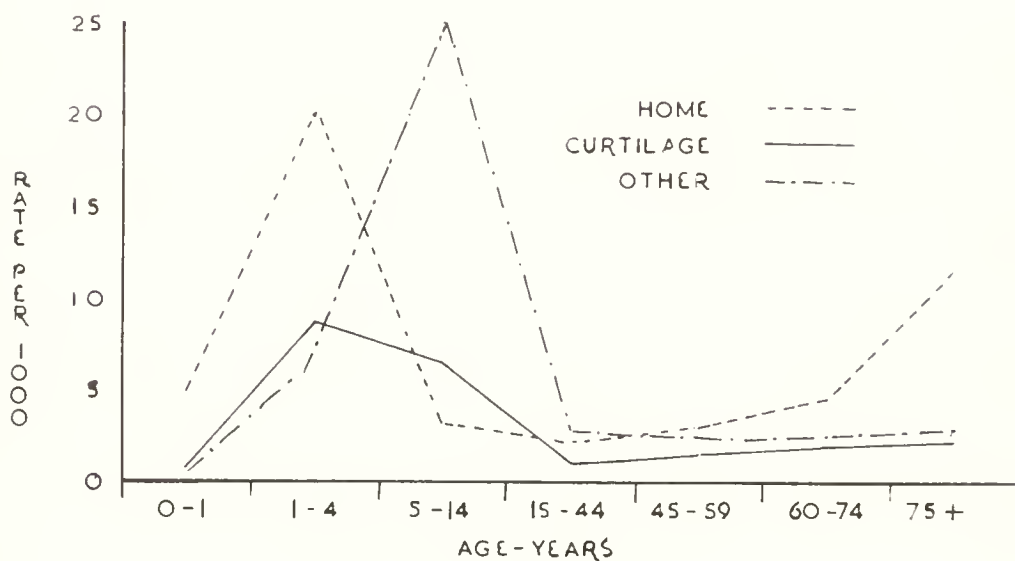
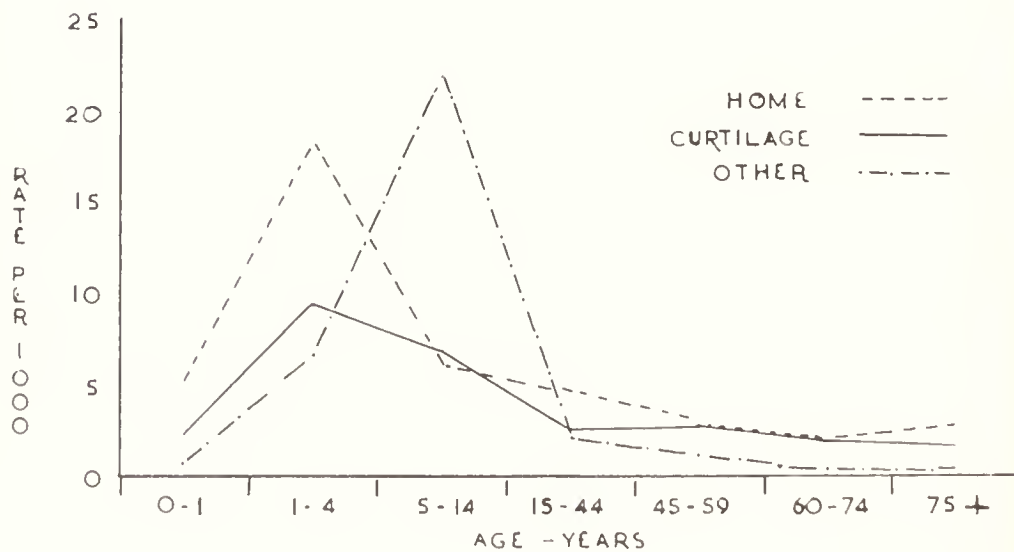


FIG 5. OTHER ACCIDENTS BY AGE GROUP AND SITE
(INCIDENCE PER 1000 POP^M IN AGE GROUPS)



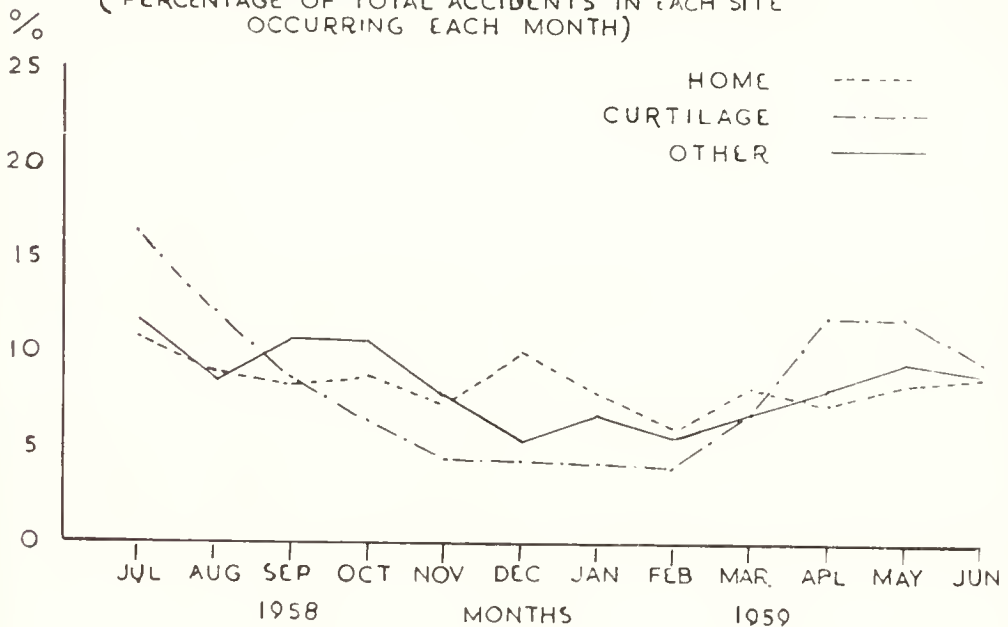
Seasonal Variations

The number of accidents by month of occurrence was as follows:—

Month 1958	No. of Accidents	% of Total	Month 1959	No. of Accidents	% of Total
July	458	12.3	January	244	6.5
August	355	9.5	February	201	5.4
September	350	9.4	March	271	7.3
October	336	9.0	April	322	8.6
November	257	6.9	May	352	9.4
December	254	6.8	June	334	8.9

The reason for the high recorded incidence in the summer months and the relatively low incidence in the winter months is a matter for conjecture. When the accidents are studied by site of occurrence it would appear that the graph of accidents within the curtilage of the home is mainly responsible for the curve of low incidence of accidents from November to February. (Fig 6.)

FIG 6 MONTHLY INCIDENCE BY SITE
(PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ACCIDENTS IN EACH SITE
OCCURRING EACH MONTH)



When the accidents are examined according to age group distribution, there would seem to be a seasonal influence in incidence particularly of accidents in children under 15 years. (Fig. 7.)

When the accidents are divided into three broad groups the curves of the graphs of the two major groups (falls and other causes) show a relatively lower incidence in the winter months. (Fig. 8.)

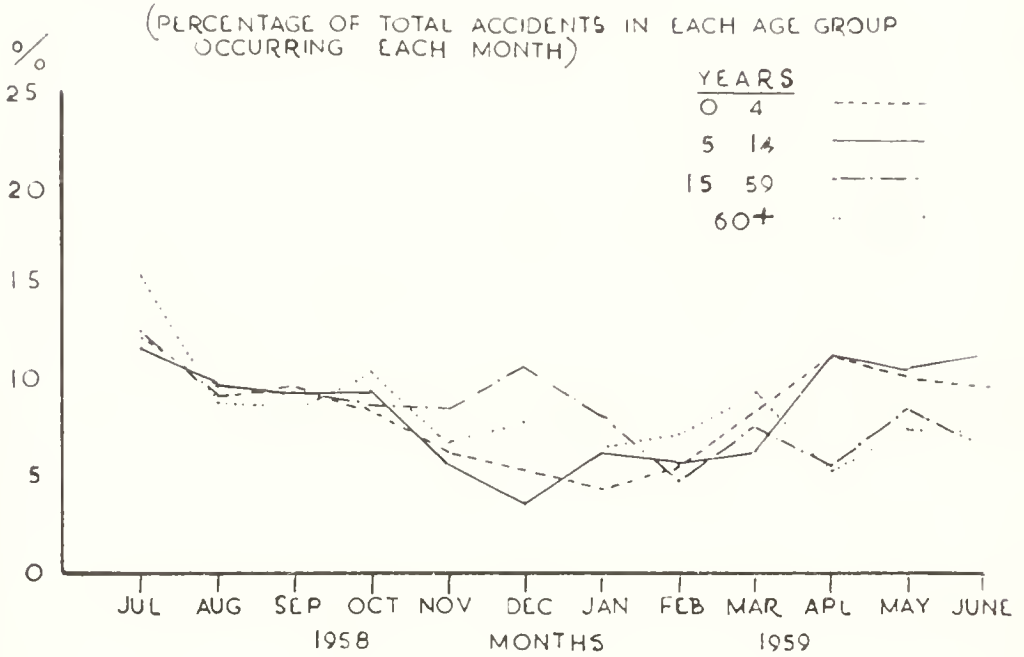
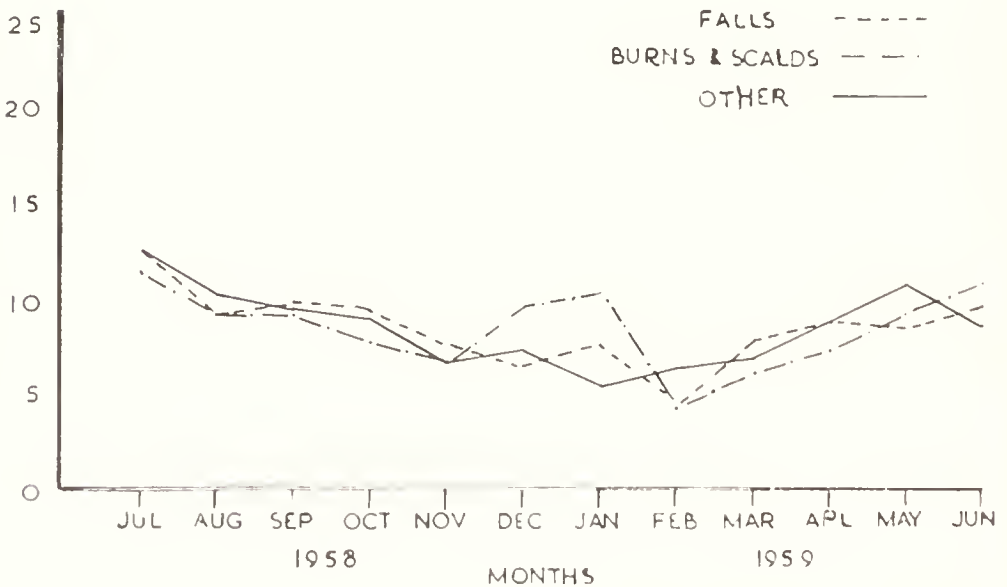
FIG 7 MONTHLY INCIDENCE BY AGE

FIG 8
MONTHLY INCIDENCE BY TYPE
 % (PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ACCIDENTS BY EACH TYPE OCCURRING EACH MONTH)



Incapacity

Of the 3,734 recorded incidents in the enquiry 577 (16%) resulted in 5,493 days incapacity, an average of 9·5 days per person. Falls were the most frequent cause of incapacity (325 cases) with burns and scalds being responsible for 38 cases and other causes 214 cases. Burns and scalds, however, caused the highest average duration of incapacity, 11·6 days, followed by falls with 11·2 days and other causes with 6·3 days.

Of the 1,383 school children of school age 176 were absent from school for a total of 1,021 days of which 594 days were in respect of boys and 427 days of girls. The average duration of incapacity for school children was 5·8 days.

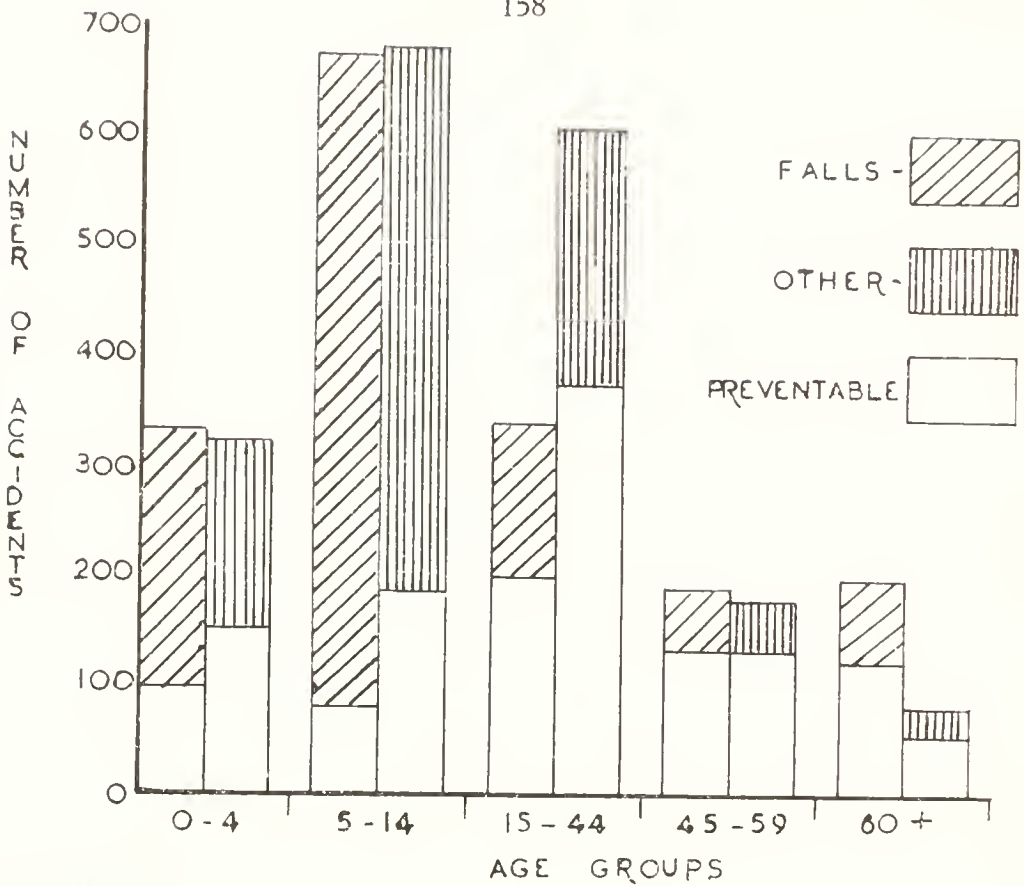
A total of 247 persons in employment lost 2,171 days due to home accidents, giving an average of 8·8 days incapacity per person.

There were 138 cases (4%) admitted to hospital requiring in-patient care for 1,800 days, an average of 13 days per case. Falls numbered 95, burns and scalds 14 and other accidents 29. Burns and scalds resulted in the highest average stay of 16·5 days compared with 14·2 days for falls and 7·5 days for other causes. As was to be expected the average duration of stay in hospital was greatest in elderly persons over the age of 74 years (40 days).

10. Prevention of Home Accidents

Probably the most difficult task in a survey of accidental injuries is to determine whether or not the injury could have been prevented. Despite the care which is given to the investigation of each case any conclusion arrived at must inevitably reflect personal opinions, particularly where an element of doubt exists. The diagram below is therefore intended only as an indication of the proportion of accidents (other than burns and scalds) in each age group in which there was reason to suppose that avoidable action could have been taken.

Burns and scalds have been omitted due to the small number which were recorded. Of the total of 168, only six were considered to be unavoidable, four of these being in the 5-14 age group and two in the 15-44 years.



SUMMARY

The enquiry showed that 55% of all accidents seen by the medical practitioners who took part in the survey were subsequently referred to hospital. Assuming, therefore, that these family doctors treated one fifth of all home accidents seen by medical practitioners, and that those who did not take part would also have referred about half of their cases to hospital, then the maximum number of accidents which could have been investigated would have been approximately 4,200. On this basis the number included, represented about 89% of all accidents within the definition used in the enquiry.

The intention of the enquiry was two-fold:—

1. To ascertain the incidence of home accidents over a period of one year.
2. To prescribe broad principles for their prevention.

Whilst the first objective was attained, the second was found to be impracticable. The greatest number of accidents came within the classification of "other types" comprising a wide range of accidents due to many causes. The largest single group of accidents was "falls" which were also due to a great diversity of circumstances. Even burns and scalds, which were relatively few in number, were mainly attributable to the unusual rather than the expected causes.

The results of the enquiry did, however, follow two expected trends. Thus, in childhood boys were more accident prone than girls, whilst in old age groups women were more accident prone than men and this was mainly attributable to falls.

TABLE I—HOME ACCIDENTS

Type of accident by sex and age groups and incidence per 1,000 related population

	Sex	0-1 yrs.		1-4 yrs.		5-14 yrs.		15-44 yrs.		45- 59 yrs.		60-74 yrs.		75 yrs. and over		All Ages	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Falls ...	M	9	6.6	180	39.7	402	40.1	149	5.3	37	2.7	21	3.3	20	13.9	818	12.3
	F	7	5.2	131	31.4	272	28.7	178	6.7	146	10.9	105	13.0	51	17.7	890	13.5
	P	16	6.0	311	35.2	674	34.6	327	6.0	183	6.7	126	8.9	71	16.5	1,708	12.9
Burns and Scalds	M	3	2.2	34	7.5	18	1.7	17	0.6	6	0.4	—	—	—	—	78	1.2
	F	6	4.6	14	3.3	13	1.3	44	1.6	7	0.5	6	0.7	—	—	90	1.4
	P	9	3.3	48	5.4	31	1.6	61	1.1	13	0.5	6	0.4	—	—	168	1.3
Others ...	M	11	8.1	178	39.3	458	45.7	366	12.9	89	6.3	19	3.0	8	5.5	1,129	17.1
	F	11	8.3	119	28.6	220	23.1	239	9.1	88	6.2	40	4.9	12	4.2	729	11.1
	P	22	8.2	297	33.6	678	34.8	605	11.0	177	6.4	59	4.1	20	4.6	1,858	14.1
All Accidents ...	M	23	16.9	392	86.5	878	87.7	532	18.8	132	9.4	40	6.4	28	19.4	2,025	30.6
	F	24	18.1	264	63.3	505	53.3	461	17.4	241	17.6	151	18.6	63	21.9	1,709	26.1
	P	47	17.5	656	74.2	1,383	72.5	993	18.1	373	13.6	191	13.4	91	21.1	3,734	28.3

TABLE II—HOME ACCIDENTS

Incapacity due to all Accidents

Age Groups	No. admitted to Hospital	Days in Hospital	Average Hospital stay (days)	Total of ALL accidents	Average duration of incapacity (days)
0- 1 M	1	23	23.0	1	23.0
F	1	20	20.0	2	24.0
P	2	43	21.1	3	23.6
1- 4 M	18	126	7.0	25	10.5
F	4	55	13.7	16	6.3
P	22	181	8.2	41	8.9
5-14 M	37	142	3.8	114	5.2
F	14	76.5	5.5	62	6.9
P	51	218.5	4.3	176	5.8
15-44 M	9	127	14.1	94	6.8
F	9	58	6.4	91	8.6
P	18	185	10.3	185	7.7
45-59 M	5	66	13.2	37	10.3
F	5	43	8.6	59	10.6
P	10	109	10.9	96	10.5
60-74 M	1	21	21.0	4	12.0
F	12	170	14.2	40	13.0
P	13	191	14.7	44	12.9
75 & M	3	38	12.7	4	11.3
Over F	19	835	43.9	28	34.5
P	22	873	39.7	32	31.6
Total	Total admitted to hospital 138	Total days in hospital 1800.5	Average stay in hospital 13.0	Total of ALL 577	Average duration (days) 9.5

